RACIAL BILL RETAINED

California Senate Vote Keeps Ban on 'Mixed' Marriages

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 16 (UP)—The State Senate, in effect, defied the State Supreme Court yesterday and voted 25 to 8 to keep on the statute books a law prohibiting marriages of white persons with those of other races.

The State Supreme Court had held the measure unconstitutional in 1948. The law prohibits marriage of a "white person with a Negro, mulatto, Mongolian, or member of the Malay race."

The Senate let the law stand by voting to postpone indefinitely consideration fo an Assembly Bill that would have stricken the ban from the law.

"I don't believe we should break down the barriers of intermarriage despite the Supreme Court ruling," said Senator Earl Desmond, Democrat of Sacramento. "Another State Supreme Court may hold the statute completely constitutional."

Senator Desmond said that the mixture of bloods might have a "dire effect" on the welfare of the state.

Uphold Statute Against Racial Intermarriage

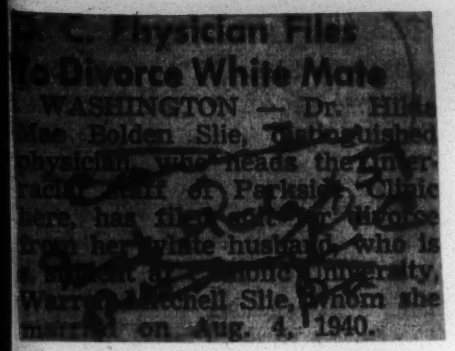
SACRAMENTO, Calif.— (SNS)— The Senate of the State of California voted 25 to 8 Tuesday to keep a statute which forbids the marriage of white persons of different races.

This act was a direct violation of a 1948 State Supreme Court ruling which held the law to be unconstitutional. The law that was sustained prohibited the marriage of a "white person with a Negro, muletto, Mongolian or member of the Malay race."

The law was "saved" by the Senate's decision to postpone the consideration of its indefinitely.

Democrat Senator Earl Desmond of Sacramento said: "I don't believe we should break down the barriers of intermarriage despite the Supreme Court ruling. Another State Supreme Court may hold the statute completely constitutional."

He added that the mixture of bloods might have a "dire effect" on California's welfare.



D. C. Physician Files
To Divorce White Mate

WASHINGTON — Dr. Hilda Mae Bolden Slie, distinguished physician who heads the Underarchic staff of Parkside Clinic here, has filed suit for divorce from her white husband, who is a student at Howard University, Warren Mitchell Slie, whom she married on Aug. 4, 1940.

High Court To Study Case Of L. S. Perry, Lobbyist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Court of Appeals here last Wednesday took under advisement the appeal of Leslie S. Perry, former lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from an order of the District Court denying him a preliminary injunction to prevent Mrs. Olive J. Perry, his former wife, from prosecuting a suit against Miss Ruth Weyand, his present wife.

Mrs. Perry, wife No. 1, sued Mrs. Perry, wife No. 2, for alienation of Leslie's affections and criminal conversation. Miss Weyand is white and a former lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board. She was dismissed from her Government position after the litigation was begun.

The question which the appeals court must decide is whether a "no-molestation" clause in a separation agreement is so limited to the protection of property rights that it does not afford a basis for granting Leslie a temporary injunction restraining Olive from prosecuting her suit against Ruth.

Attorney for Leslie argued that Olive was barred from prosecuting her alienation of affections suit by an oral agreement of April 27, 1949, and a written agreement of June 17, 1949, and that the denial of a preliminary injunction will permit the "ventilation" and litigation of the charges Olive agreed to abandon.

Attorneys for Olive asserted that the reason for filing the suit for an injunction was to prevent publicity and that it was impossible for the court to do that by any order so long as litigation is pending.

Leslie and Olive were married in Media, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1935. Apparently, from the outset of their marriage, she was disappointed in Leslie. Although he had promised her a home of their own, he took her instead to live at the home of his mother. From the beginning, Olive and her mother-in-law were unable to get along together, and during the latter years of her life with Leslie, he and she occupied separate rooms.

In 1949 she sought the services of John J. O'Brien, an attorney. She knew that Leslie was visiting Ruth at her apartment in a fashionable neighborhood, using other than the main entrance to enter and leave the building.

With a private detective, on Sun day afternoon, April 24, 1949, Olive raided Ruth and Leslie's love nest. Leslie was in the apartment and when Ruth was in the apartment when Ruth was asked what he was doing there, she replied "we have been working together."

Ruth allegedly was dressed in a bath robe and was in the kitchen when the raiders entered, according to Olive, and Leslie was in the bedrom, getting dressed and arranging his clothes.

Leslie persuaded his wife that the airing of the charges, whether true of false, would injure him and the NAACP. Although O'Brien had drafted a complaint for an absolute divorce on grounds of adultery, naming Ruth as co-respondent, Olive would not sign them.

Leslie alleged that his wife orally agreed not to sue on the acultery charges and to return to Ruth certain papers allegedly "stolen" at the time of the raid. He said he gave her $200 to pay her attorney's fee and $200 to pay the private detective.

On June 17, 1949, Leslie and Olive signed a separation agreement in, which he paid her $2,000 and agreed on a settlement of property rights. The agrement provided that neither would molest the other "by any legal proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights or otherwise whatsoever." On the same or the next day Olive returned to Leslie all the articles allegedly "stolen from Ruth's apartment during the raid.

Olive went to the Virgin Islands on August 8, 1949, and two days later obtained an absolute divorce in the District Court for the Virgin Islands on the ground of incompatibility.

Leslie and Ruth were married in Montreal, Canada, September 26, 1949.

Olive filed suit January 9, 1950, against Ruth for damages for alienation of affection and criminal conversation, charging that Ruth was Leslie's paramour and that Ruth had had a child, of which Leslie was the father.

Leslie tnen filed suit Feb. 3, 1950, to enjoin Olive from prosecuting her suit. He alleged that her suit against Ruth, charging him with marital misconduct was a violation of her agreement not to molest him in that the suit did molest him by reflecting upon his character, and also violated her agreement not to molest Ruth.

In her answer and counterclaim, Ruth charged that Leslie had coerced her and used undue influence to get her to enter into the separation agreement and to secure the divorce. She asked that the agreement and divorce be set aside an dthat she be restored to her conjusl right. Olive also denied that she had ever released or agreed not to sue Ruth.

Leslie then filed a motion for a preliminary injunction. After a hearing, Judge Edward T. Tamm ruled that the separation agreement did not limit, restrict, or govern in any way Olive's right to proceed against Ruth in the alienation of affection suit. From this decision Leslie appealed.

Perry Love Theft Suit Injunction Set Aside

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Court of Appeals here took under advisement the appeal of Leslie S. Perry, former lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from an order of the District Court denying him a preliminary injunction to prevent Mrs. Olive J. Perry, his former wife, from prosecuting a suit against Miss Ruth Weyand, his present wife.

Mrs. Perry, wife No. 1, sued Mrs. Perry, wife No. 2, for alienation of Leslie's affections and criminal conversation. Miss Weyand is white and a former lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board. She was dismissed from her Government position after the litigation was begun.

The question which the appeals court must decide is whether a "no-molestation" clause in a separation agreement is so limited to the protection of property rights that it does not afford a basis for granting Leslie a temporary injunction restraining Olive from prosecuting her suit against Ruth.

* * *

ATTORNEYS FOR LESLIE argued that Olive was barred from prosecuting her alienation of affections suit by an oral agreement of April 27, 1949, and a written agreement of June 17, 1949, and that the denial of a preliminary injunction will permit the "ventilation" and litigation of the charges Olive agreed to abandon.

Attorneys for Olive asserted that the reason for filing the suit for an injunction was to prevent publicity and that it was impossible for the court to do that by any order so long as litigation is pending.

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* * *

IN 1949 she sought the services of John J. O'Brien, an attorney. She knew that Leslie was visiting Ruth at her apartment in a fashionable neighborhood, using other than the main entrance to enter and leave the building.

With a private detective, on Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1949, Olive raided Ruth and Leslie's love nest. Leslie was in the apartment and when Ruth was asked what he was doing there, she replied "we have been working together."

Ruth allegedly was dressed in a bath robe and was in the kitchen when the raiders entered, according to Olive, and Leslie was in the bedroom, getting dressed and arranging his clothes.

* * *

LESLIE PERSUADED his wife that the airing of the charges, whether true or false, would injure him and the NAACP. Although O'Brien had drafted a complaint for an absolute divorce on grounds of adultery, naming Ruth as co-respondent, Olive would not sign them.

Leslie alleged that his wife orally agreed not to sue on the adultery charges and to return to Ruth certain papers allegedly "stolen" at the time of the raid. He said he gave her $200 to pay her attorney's fee and $200 to pay the private detective.

On June 17, 1949, Leslie and Olive signed a separation agreement, in which he paid her $2,000 and agreed on a settlement of all property rights. The agreement provided that neither would molest the other "by any legal proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights or otherwise whatsoever." On the same or the next day Olive returned to Leslie all the articles allegedly "stolen" from Ruth's apartment during the raid.

* * *

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Leslie and Ruth were married in Montreal, Can., Sept. 26, 1949.

Leslie Perrys' Legal Battle Nears Climax

'No-Molestation' Clause in Pact Issue

OLIVE WINS POINT

Says She Was Tricked Into Deals, Divorce

WASHINGTON

Does Leslie S. Perry, former NAACP lobbyist, have the right to prevent his first wife from suing the present Mrs. Perry, the former Miss Ruth Weynand?

That's the question the U.S. Court of Appeals took under advisement last Wednesday after Perry appealed an order from the District Court which denied him an injunction to prevent the suit.

Marital Woes Recalled

Mrs. Perry, wife No. 1, sued Mrs. Perry, wife No. 2, for alienation of Leslie's affections and criminal conversation.

Miss Weyand is white and a former lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board. She was dismissed from her Government position after the litigation was begun.

Must Interpret Clause

The question which the appeals court must decide concerns a "no-molestation" clause in a separate agreement.

The appeal court must determine whether the clause so limits the protection of property rights that it does not afford a basis for granting Leslie a temporary injunction restraining Olive from prosecuting her suit against Ruth.

Leslie's Agreements

Attorneys for Leslie argued that Olive was barred from prosecuting her alienation of affections suit by an oral agreement of April 27, 1949, and a written agreement of June 17, 1949.

Also that the denial of a preliminary injunction will permit the "ventilation" and litigation of the charges Olive agreed to abandon.

Attorneys for Olive asserted that the reason for filing the suit for an injunction was to prevent publicity and that it was impossible for the court to do that by any order so long as litigation is pending.

Marriage Failed Olive

Leslie and Olive were married in Media, Pa., July 24, 1935. Apparently, from the outset of their marriage, she was disappointed in Leslie.

Although he had promised her a home of their own, he took her instead to live at the home of his mother.

From the beginning, Olive and her mother-in-law were unable to get along together, and during the latter years of her life with Leslie, he and she occupied separate rooms.

Raided Ruth's Apartment

In 1949, she sought the services of John J. O'Brien, an attorney.

She knew that Leslie was visiting Ruth at her apartment in a fashionable neighborhood, using other then the main entrance to enter and leave the building.

With a private detective, on Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1949, Olive raided Ruth and Leslie's love nest.

Working Together

Leslie was in the apartment and when Ruth was asked what he was doing there, she replied "we have been working together."

Ruth allegedly was dressed in a bathrobe and was in the kitchen when the raiders entered, according to Olive. Leslie was in the bedroom, getting dressed and arranging his clothes.

Agreement Cited

Leslie persuaded his wife that the airing of the charges, whether true or false, would injure him and the NAACP.

Although O'Brien had drafted a complaint for an absolute divorce on grounds of adultery, naming Ruth as co-respondent, Olive would not sign them.

Leslie alleged that his wife orally agreed not to sue on the adultery charges and to return to Ruth certain papers allegedly "stolen" at the time of the raid.

He said he gave her $200 to pay her attorney's fee and $200 to pay the private detective.

Property Settlement Made

On June 17, 1949, Leslie and Olive signed a separation agreement, in which he paid her $2,000 and agreed on a settlement of all property rights.

The agreement provided that neither would molest the other "by any legal proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights or orhtewise whatsoever."

On the same or the next day Olive returned to Leslie all the articles allegedly "stolen" from Ruth's apartment during the raid.

Olive Gets Divorce

Olive went to the Virgin Islands on Aug. 8, 1949, and two days later obtained an absolute divorce in the District Court for the Virgin Islands on the grounds of incompatibility.

Leslie and Ruth were married in Montreal, Canada, Sept. 26, 1949.

Ruth Sued for Damages

Olive filed suit Jan. 9, 1950, against Ruth for damages for alienation of affections and criminal conversation, charging that Ruth was Leslie's paramour, and that Ruth had had a child, of which Leslie was the father.

Leslie then filed suit Feb. 3, '50, to enjoin Olive from prosecuting her suit, allegeing that:

Her suit against Ruth, charging Leslie with marital misconduct, was a violation of her agreement not to molest him, in that the suit did molest him by reflecting upon his character, and also violated her agreement not to molest Ruth.

Olive Charges Trickery

In her answer and counterclaim, Olive charged that Leslie had coerced her and used undue influence to get her to enter into the separation agreement and to secure the divorce.

LOVE CONQUERS ALL:

Wed Two Years, Mixed Pair Still Very Happy

WASHINGTON

Two of the happiest married people in Washington this week are the Rev. William G. Tyree, 32-year-old minister and real estate man, and his 28-year-old white wife, the former Miss Rhogene Cobb of Defuniak Springs, Fla., who are celebrating their second wedding anniversary.

They were married on April 9, 1949, at 812 11th St., N.E. where Mrs. Tyree said on Monday

"I'm just as happy as I can be. I wish I had married sooner."

Asked if there are any children, Mrs. Tyree said "not yet, but we're hoping."

Likes His In-Laws

A former file clerk with the American Legion, she also declared that she likes being a homemaker "fine" and would rather be a housewife than a career girl. She said her interracial marriage has not caused her to lose any of her friends "who really count."

Mr. Tyree wanted to say a special word about his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cobb, who, he said, have been like real parents to him.

Mr. Cobb, a farmer in Florida, gave the couple $200 in cash when they were married and made another gift of $500 to them during the second year of their marriage. In addition, he frequently sends the Tyrees farm products, and he has brought Mrs. Tyree home for visits so that he can visit them each summer.

Helped Break Housing Barrier

Mrs. Cobb spent ten days visiting her son-in-law and daughter in Washington this past year.

The romance between Mr. Tyree and his wife started about three years ago, when he had a contract with the government for a fleet of trucks which he operated. On their first date they walked and talkd in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Tyre, who was also in real estate at that time, proudly reports that his wife helped break racial restrictions in housing here by purchasiny property for him in an exclusively white section.

Broke Her Engagement

Then, about 12 months after they met, he saw a newspaper announcement of her engagement to a white man from Florida.

"I broke that up," Mr. Tyree asserted adding that although Mrs. Tyree's family had approved of the match, Mrs. Tyree had changed her mind.

She remained steadfast, even when her previous fiance came all the way to Washington to get her to marry him.

"She said she'd rather marry me, even if it was just for one day," Mr. Tyree recalls.

Dinner to Mark Anniversary

The Cobbs also gave their blessings and came to Washington for the marriage ceremony.

For celebrating the second anniversary of the big event, the Tyrees made no elaborate arrangments, but simply wanted their friends and well-wishers to know that their interracial marriage has been a success.

They planned a small dinner at the Zanzibar with a few close friends, after which, like many another Washington couple, they expected to take a ride around the Tidal Basin to see the cherry blossoms.

REV. AND MRS. WILLIAM G. TYREE

BAPTISTS SEE PERIL IN MIXED MARRIAGE

Convention of Southern Group Agrees With Roman Catholics It Is Threat to Harmony

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—The Southern Baptist Convention, speaking for more than 7,000,000 church members, chiefly below the Mason and Dixon Line and on the West Coast, voted unanimously late today to join with Roman Catholics in giving "public warning of the dangers to harmonious home life in mixed marriages."

A resolution that, in effect, urged Baptists marrying Roman Catholics to repudiate any pledge they might have made to bring up their children in the Catholic faith was watered down by the resolutions committee before it reached the convention floor.

The original resolution was presented by the Rev. Dr. Joe W. Burton, editor of Home Life, published at Nashville, Tenn. It suggested to any Baptist who may have signed such a pledge that he recognize a higher duty than the demands of a promise made under duress, namely, the "God-given duty to train his own children religiously at home and in his own church."

Text of Resolution Adopted

The revised resolution, as submitted by the committee and adopted without further change, read as follows:

"Whereas the Roman Catholic hierarchy has adopted a policy to discourage mixed marriages and said church has sought to exact from non-Catholic parties to mixed marriages pledges that said marriages will be performed only by Catholic priests and that children born to that union shall be brought up in the Catholic faith; therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, that we, with our Roman friends, give public warning of the dangers to harmonious home life in mixed marriages;

"Second, that our churches under the leadership of their pastors undertake a definite and determined movement to reinterpret the ideals of Christian marriage to our young people;

"Third, that we reaffirm both the sacredness of an individual's religious faith in which both the husband and wife must be equally free and that a fundamental tenet of our faith is violated if either the husband or wife is forced to sign away the religion of unborn children;

"Fourth, that we further urge our young people to refuse to enter upon such agreements and steadfastly to maintain their own religious freedom and guarantee the religious freedom of their children."

Support for Seminaries Urged

Vigorous appeals for support of Southern Baptist seminaries, with the need put at millions of dollars, were voiced during the day. The Rev. Dr. Gaines S. Dobbins, acting president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., declared that "in the face of near bankruptcy of moral leadership in national and international affairs today, the demand for qualified Christian leadership is all but overwhelming."

More than half of the Southern Baptist ministers, Dr. Robbins said, lacked seminary training. With the churches approaching a high school majority in membership and with a strong minority of college-bred members, he added, "the uneducated minister, no matter how great his piety and devotion, is under a grave handicap in our present social situation."

Dr. Miles Mark Fisher Of Durham Spurns White-Negro Church Merger

Mark Fisher, pastor of White Rock Baptist church of this city.

The able and colorful pastor of Durham's historic Baptist church which includes among its distinguished members the Hon. C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, expressed his faith in Negro churches with an African background, in his address as president of the New Hope Auxiliary Sunday School Convention on July 10. His subject was: "I Love the Church of God."

Beginning his address by quoting a stanza of the hymn, "I Love Thy Church, O God," Dr. Fisher stated:

"Negro people of this generation need not imagine that such a poem by President Timothy Dwight of Yale College historically referred to any religious institution like a Negro church."

He states that liberal colonists had labored to evangelize African slaves from as far back as 1619, when the first Africans were brought to this country. But, says he, in 1800 when the Yale President wrote his hymn, you could count only about 40,000 slaves who had accepted Christianity, of which number some 17,644 were Baptists and about 13,452 were Methodists. Yet, says he, in 1800 in nine States and the District of Columbia there was a Negro population of 918,336.

Negro churches came out of "secret meetings" of the slaves, the minister states. He says Frederick Douglass planned his escape from Maryland slavery at secret meetings with a few companions. A notable figure named Morris Brown, says he, was "cleared by the City Council of Charleston, S. C., of participation in the conspiracy of Denmark Vesey and went to Philadelphia where he was elected Second Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church.

"Negroes chose churches of their own in which to express their African beliefs. The organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (CME) in 1870 was an example.

Dr. Fisher pointss out that as a result of Negroes establishing their own churches, the record is that while there are about a half-million in the churches with European backgrounds, there are fully 7,500,000 Negroes more or less in African churches.

One stirring passage in Dr. Fisher's address is:

"I Love the Church of God," because it relies upon capable Negro leaders to carry forward its program of religion. Seemingly, pastors of Negro churches accept the tasks involved. Many of them willingly prepare themselves that Negro churches might not suffer.

Dr. Fisher notes that 'acultured" leadership is accusing Christianity of segregation and is advocating integration."

But as for him, Dr. Fisher calls upon pastors to look at the situation of Negro churches and dedicate themselves to adding to their inherited African heritage.

"A host of persons," says Dr. Fisher, 'abored as best they could to leave me a church without spot or wrinkle. I would be true to it for there are those who care. This is becoming increasingly difficult since periodicals, newspapers, books, television, the radio and the movies—culture in general—promote no such loyalty."

Dr. Fisher gives as his belief why "amalgamation" of churches is unworkable the following:

"The cultural heritages of European, American and African churches are not identical and of course such an amalgamated church would be artificial. African churches are called upon to make genuine contributions besides a Christianized vocabulary. I believe that Negroes of advantage and culture have something to offer declining African churches. So roll on."

Southern Baptist Warn Against Mixed Marriages

SAN FRANCISCO—(NC)—The Southern Baptist convention here voted unanimously to give "public warning of the dangers to harmonious home life in mixed marriages."

The convention delegates were said to represent more than 7,000,000 church members, chiefly below the Mason Dixon Line and on the Pacific Coast. The resolution was fostered by Dr. Joe W. Burton editor of Home Life, publication in Nashville, Tenn. It recalled that "The Roman Catholic hierarchy has adopted a policy of discouraging mixed marriages" and to exact from non-Catholic parties to mixed marriages pledges that children born of the union will be reared in the Catholic Faith. The four-point resolution stated:

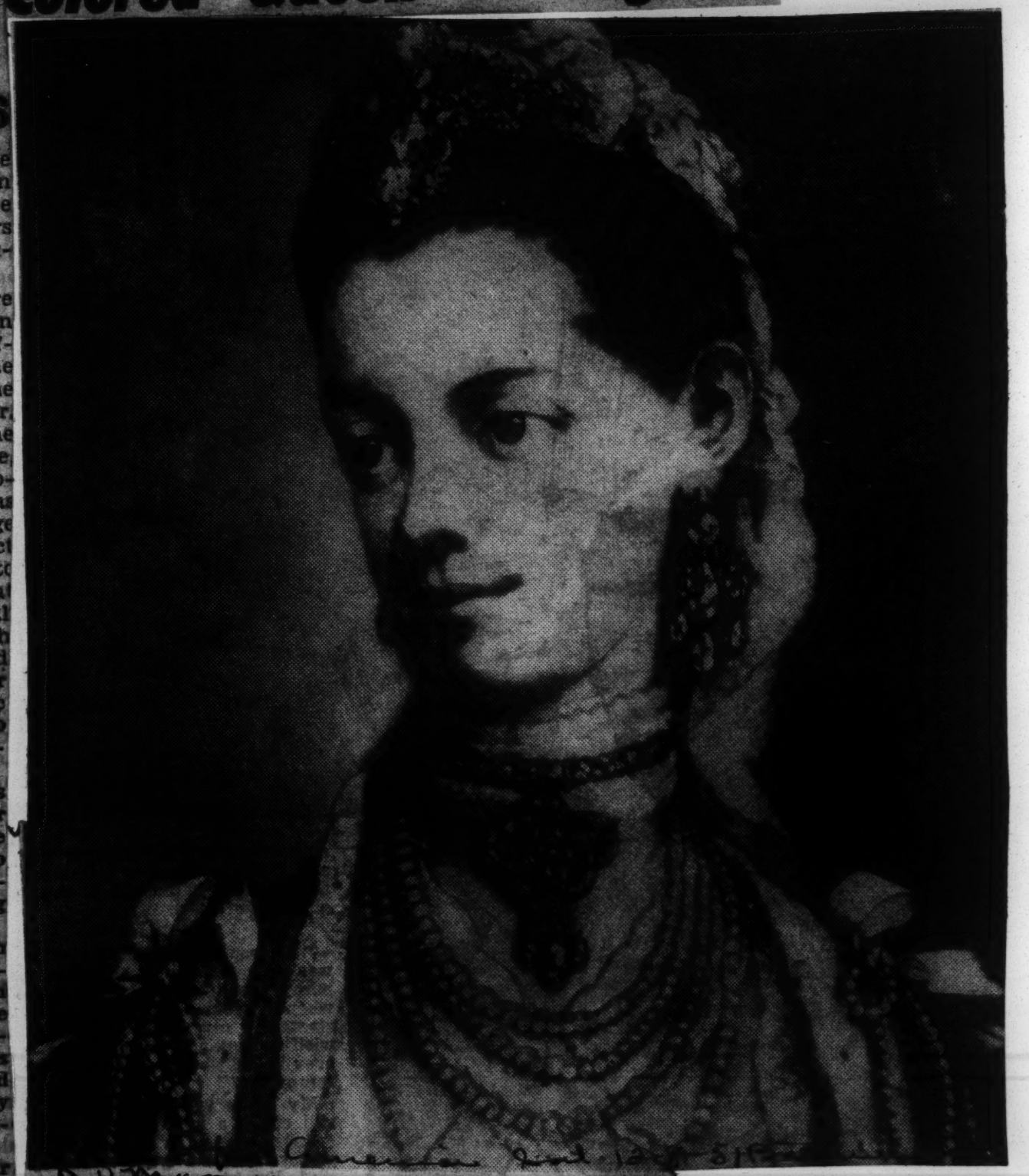
"First, that we, with our Roman friends, give public warning to the dangers to harmonious home life in mixed marriages;

"Second, that our churches under the leadership of their pastors undertake a definite and determined movement to reinterpret the ideals of Christian marriage to our young people;

"Third, that we affirm both the sacredness of an individual religious faith in which both the husband and wife must be equally free and that a fundamental tenet of our faith is violated if either the husband or wife is forced to sign away the religion of unborn children;

"Fourth, that we further urge our young people to refuse to enter upon such agreements and steadfastly to maintain their own religious freedom and guarantee the religious freedom of their children."

Colored Queen Of England



Charlotte Sophia, Queen of England, grandmother of Queen Victoria and ancestor of George VI. This photograph was made by Thomas Frye (1710-1762). Queen Charlotte was orginally a German princess from Mecklenburg. She lived in a time when it was fashionable for Europeans to intermarry with the African nobility in Spain. The queen's curly hair, the flare of the nose and large eyes and generous lips indicate her evident African ancestry.

Negro Athlete at Kansas State Reported Wed to White Girl

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Topeka State Journal said today Harold Robinson, Negro Kansas State football player, and Mary Helm, white, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John F. Helm, Jr., Manhattan, Kan., have been married.

Professor Helm is head of the department of agriculture in the division of engineering and architecture at Kansas State.

The State Journal said the marriage took place in Topeka July 8.

County records showed a marriage license was issued to Harold Robinson, 20, giving the address of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mary Helm, 20, giving the address of New York City.

The records showed they were married by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, pastor of the Church of God in Christ here.

Robinson was center on the Kansas State football team the past two seasons. He did not report for practice this fall. He previously played football at Manhattan High School.

The newspaper quoted a friend of the Helm family as saying the marriage came to light about a week ago when Mary left home. The friend said her parents later had heard from her by telephone and heard that the couple had gone East.

Neither Professor Helm nor Mr. Jackson could be reached for comment.

Daughter Of White Prof Weds Athlete

TOPEKA, Kan. — (ANP) — The secret marriage of Harold Robinson, 20-year-old former center on the Kansas State college football team, to the white daughter of the head of the department of architecture at the university, was disclosed here last week.

County records show that Robinson, a Jacksonville, Fla., native, and Miss Mary Helm, 20, of New York, were married on July 8.

The marriage came to light recently when Miss Helm left home to live with her husband. She is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John F. Helm, Jr., of Manhattan, Kansas.

Ex-Kan. State Athlete Weds White Daughter of University Prof.

TOPEKA, Kan. (ANP)—County records last week disclosed the secret marriage of a 20-year-old colored former center on the Kansas State College football team to the white daughter of the head of the department of architecture at the university.

The bridegroom is Harold Robinson of Jacksonille, Fla., who married Miss Mary Helm, 20, of New York on July 8, according to a marriage license filed here. The marriage came to light recently when Miss Helm left home to lie with her husband. She is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. John F. Helm Jr. of Manhattan, Kan.

Confession Stuns Mixed Church

DETROIT — How a white girl church secretary stole $25,000 of an interracial congregation's funds and gave it to her colored lover to keep their romance a secret was bared this week.

Doris Keller, 21-year-old secretary of Bethlehem Temple church, told police that she had given Cleve Gilmore, 38, funds of the church under threats and beatings. The young girl's confession also solved a $9,300 robbery staged at the church last March 29.

She said, "I have been a prisoner in my mind for nearly two years, ever since I began taking the church money and giving it to Cleve. He got about $300 a month."

Miss Keller confessed that she had surrendered $9,300 in a phony holdup of the church's office arranged by Gilmore last March.

She named Edgar Wells, a Detroit House of Correction guard, as the actual holdup man, who allegedly received $700 from Gilmore for the stickup.

Miss Keller was tied up in the church office during the alleged robbery.

Wells was arrested last Tuesday but pleaded innocent to a charge of armed robbery Friday.

Gilmore is serving a two-year term for white slavery in the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind. He was questioned last week by Detroit police who planned to ask federal authorities to bring Gilmore back to Detroit to face trial for his part in the robbery.

Police last week arrested James R. Tutman, 27, for attempting to extort $500 from Gilmore's white wife, Henrietta. Tutman allegedly admitted to her he promised Mrs. Gilmore, if she got her husband released from the federal prison.

According to police, Tutman told Mrs. Gilmore he was a former inmate at the prison and could bribe a guard to secure Gilmore's release.

Under questioning, however, Tutman admitted he did not know Gilmore and never had been in prison at Terre Haute.

Police said the $9,300 taken in the robbery represented funds deposited with the church by members of the congregation for safekeeping.

The Rev. Samuel Hancock, pastor of the church, said the church has repaid its members for losses suffered in the fake holdup.

Reverend Hancock said he was shocked by Miss Keller's confession.

"I just can't understand it, she was the most trusted member of our congregation. We are very strict in the life we lead and it is hard to believe one of our members is a thief."

Bethlehem Temple, whose congregation is one-third white, is located on Detroit's eastside. The church operates its own store, laundry, home for homeless girls and other enterprises.

Miss Keller told police that Gilmore attacked her with a shoe four or five times when she refused to give him money from the church funds.

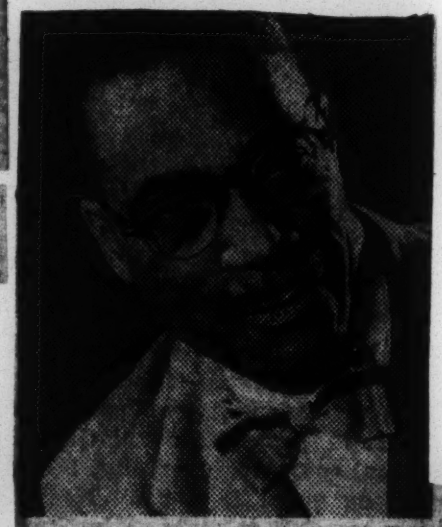
"Once he took out a knife and ran it over my skin and said he would kill me if I didn't steal for him."

Miss Keller said she never took a penny of the church money for her own use.

Police said they believed most of the money was used by Gilmore in buying his fashionable home valued at $20,000.

Authorities said the girl's father, Rufus Keller, is an elder of the church.

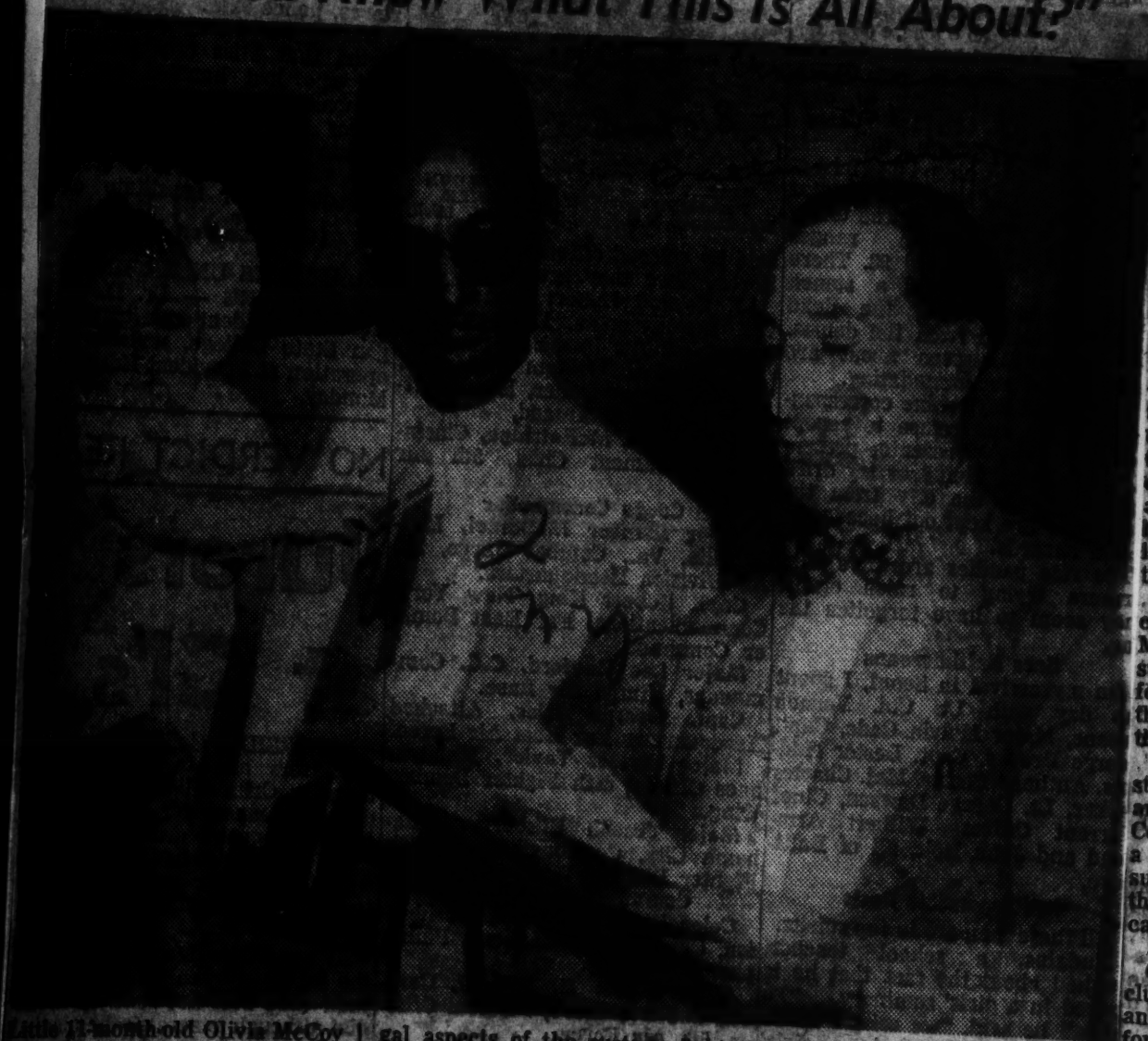
Miss Keller was being held last week as a police witness.



REV. SAMUEL HANCOCK

DORIS KELLER

"Do You Know What This Is All About?"



Little 11-month-old Olivia McCoy looks at the photographer questioningly as she is being held by her father while he goes over le-

gal aspects of the custody fight with his lawyer, Herman Fishlin, in the Bronx Court, N.Y. Mr. McCoy is fighting for the legal cus-

tody of his daughter from Miss Gladis Olson, blonde mother of the child. A ruling by Judge Matthew Levy is pending.

INTERRACIAL TRIANGLE:

Judge Reserves Decision In 'Love Baby' Case

By JAMES HICKS

NEW YORK — Supreme Court Justice Matthew Levy, on Wednesday reserved decision in the court fight between the 25-year-old blond Norwegian white woman and her 32-year-old married colored lover over custody of their beautiful 11-month-old love baby.

Most Unusual Case

After four days of testimony in which Miss Gladys Olson, white Western Union telephone operator, denied charges that she is an unfit mother, made by George McCoy, Brooklyn Navy Yard worker, Judge Levy ordered lawyers in the case to submit briefs on Saturday.

He announced that he will hand down a decision in the case as soon as possible because of the child, who is now in the custody of

her father and his wife of 20 years, Mrs. Minerva McCoy.

Judge Levy is reported to have said that the case is one of the most unusual to come before him during his 20 years on the bench.

Miss Olson, white, shapely and attractive, met McCoy in 1948 at the home of Mrs. Minerva McCoy's sister. A romance followed, resulting in the birth of pretty, wide-eyed Olivia, 11 months ago.

McCoy charged Miss Olson was not a fit mother for the child that she planned to rear in an unfit Harlem home. He exhibited nude pictures of the blond to prove his charges.

Miss Olson countered with charges that she had borne all of the expenses for the care of the child, and said that she did want it and asked the court to give it back to her after she had "loaned" it to McCoy for a day and he failed to return it.

McCoy, meanwhile, had made a clean breast of things to his wife, Mrs. Minerva McCoy, who took the stand and told the court she has forgiven her erring husband and that the two of them would give the baby a good home.

Miss Olson's mother took the stand in behalf of her daughter and is reported to have denied McCoy's charges that she did not want a brown baby in her family and supported her daughter's claim that the baby would be properly cared for if placed in her custody.

Appeal to Be Made

Other witnesses in the case included Miss Olson herself, McCoy and the Harlem woman who cares for the child.

Little Olivia was still in the hands of her father as the judge reserved decision in the case and persons close to both sides said that the case would be appealed to a higher court no matter which side wins her.

It was reported that the father might attempt to interest the NAACP in the case because of its racial significance.

Blonde Girl Wins Love Baby

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Supreme Court Justice Matthew M. Levy last Tuesday awarded a 25-year-old unmarried white mother custody of her year-old child, fathered by a married colored man, after admitting that the fight over who should have the child was the toughest case he has handled in 20 [illegible] on the bench.

Justice Levy ordered the baby's father, George McCoy of the Bronx, to turn the love baby over to its mother after McCoy and his wife, Minerva, had gone to court and put up a torrid three-day battle to win custody of the child on the grounds that its mother, Miss Gladys Olden, white Western Union operator, was an unfit mother.

The unusual case had its beginning several years ago when when McCoy, a Brooklyn Navy Yard worker, met the attractive Norweigian Western Union operator at the home of one of his relatives. They began seeing each other and apparently fell in love.

KNEW HE WAS MARRIED

During the trial, McCoy claimed that Miss Olsen knew he was married and produced a letter in which she allegedly agreed to pay for a divorce for him from his wife. Mrs Olsen denied that she knew he was married during their love affair.

Whether she knew it or not, she gave birth to a baby girl at Woman's Hospital, Aug. 24, 1950 and McCoy admitted that the child was his.

At this point, McCoy is said to have permitted Miss Olsen to turn the baby over to a colored woman in Harlem to be raised, but later went to the apartment and took the baby away after charging that the place was an unfit home. He then made a clean breast of his affairs to his wife who forgave him.

"BORROWED" BABY FOR DAY

Then, according to Miss Olsen, McCoy "borrowed" the child for a day and refused to return it to its mother. Miss Olsen went to the McCoy home with wo colored policemen and attempted to have the baby returned without results. Miss Olsen's mother also attempted to get the baby back, but without succeeding.

Finally, both parties went before Judge Levy who held a three-day closed court in an attempt to decide who should have custody of the child. During this hearing, McCoy produced some rather sensational nude pictures of Miss Olsen in an attempt to show that she was not fit to raise the child.

The Olsen's countered with charges that the McCoy's had placed the baby under a sun lamp to make it dark in the hope that they would not want it.

Grandma Pod-Poohs Race

A witness to one of the disputes between the two families reported that McCoy at one time asked Miss Olsen's mother, "What do you want with a colored baby", said to have asked Miss Olsen to state whether or not she felt the child had African features.

She is said to have contended that the baby was white while McCoy contended that it was colored. The girl's mother allegedly contended that race did not matter in her right for her daughter's child.

In awarding the mother custody of the child Judge Levy said:

"For reasons which were obvious, the court held a closed hearing on the petition and return in this haebus corpus proceeding.

"For similiar reasons, the court will refrain from reciting testimony adduced before it, or expressing in an opinion any detailed reasoning in support of its decision. Suffice it to say that, on the facts, in the exercise of discretion and under the law, I find for the petitioner (Miss Olsen)."

McCoy Has No Comment

He then ordered the papers impounded and the file sealed.

Reached by telephone at his Bronx home Saturday, McCoy said he did not have any comment to make on the decision. Earlier, he had been quoted as saying that the verdict was a "blow" both to him and his wife.

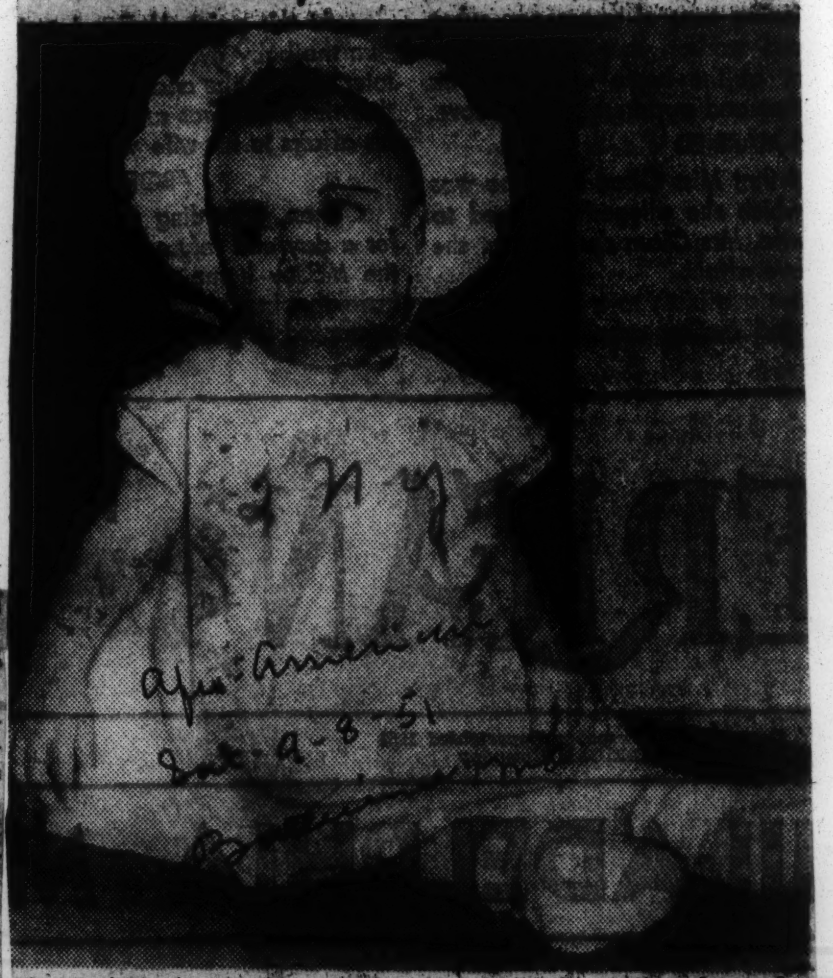
During the trial, the hearings took a sensational turn when McCoy's younger brother [illegible] to marry Miss Olsen if it would help her to obtain custody of the child.

McCoy's lawyer at one time hinted that he might appeal the case, but nothing could be learned along that line Saturday.

Miss Olsen also lives in the Bronx, about a half-mile from the home of the McCoy's.

During the trial, Judge Levy made every effort to keep the story from the press and reportedly reprimanded lawyers in the case when it was published.

'Love Baby' Goes to Mother



The decision in the Bronx case over the custody of Olivia McCoy, above, daughter of George McCoy, colored and Gladys Olsen, white, was concluded last week when the judge ruled that the child be returned to her mother. Olivia had been living with her father, and had just celebrated her first birthday when the decision was made.

Mixed Pair Face Charges for Walking Down Street

NEWARK

Police could not establish that it was a criminal offense for a white man and a colored woman to be walking down the street together at 3 a.m., but they did manage to trump up charges against each of the pair in order to get them held for investigation.

The man, Frank Gerson, 29, of 38 Ingaram Pl., a former school teacher in Newark, was held on charges of using abusive language to officers who stopped him and a companion at Avon Pl. and Fairfield Ave., early Wednesday morning.

The woman, Mrs. Pearl Williams, 29, of 114 Wickliff St., who was said to have a record of previous convictions on moral charges, was held on the charge of being unable to give a good account of herself.

Convicted at Hearing

Both were arraigned on Wednesday in the 4th Precinct police station before Magistrate D'Aloia and ordered held for investigation and later sentence. Officers Green and Sellers, who arrested the pair, appeared against them.

Gerson told the court that he was introduced to Mrs. Williams at Hawdys Bar on Washington St. They went to a friends house, he said, and from there went to get something to eat when they were picked up.

The man, according to the officers, defied them to arrest him, stating that he would have them taken off the force if they did.

ourt Takes hild From ixed Couple

White Mother Assails Decision of Referee

PLANS TO APPEAL

Grandma Gets Child; Made 'Red' Charge

NEW YORK—A 6-year-old white girl was removed from the custody of her own mother, here last week and placed in her grandmother's home, because the mother, a divorcee, was married to a colored man.

Principals in the case are Mrs. Ann Strasser De Carava, the mother; her present husband, Roy DeCarava, prominent colored artist, the matron's child, Robin [illegible] and the grandmother, Mrs. Hyman Portnoy, who [illegible]

The unusual decision was made by Supreme Court Referee Jacob Marks, who making [illegible] whatever of the racial situation involved, stated that "the welfare of the infant will be best promoted by giving it to her grandmother."

Won Girl's Custody

Mrs. DeCarava had been awarded custory of her child during divorce proceeding in 1947, when she was given her freedom from the child's father, Martin Shaeser.

The decision completely shocked Bernard D. Brown, attorney for Mrs. DeCarava, who immediately stated his intention of appealing the case to the Appellate Division sometime this week.

Red Charge Camouflage

The grandmother told the closed session of the Referee's Court that her daughter was a Communist and had no regard for the child's welfare whatsoever.

[illegible] pointed out to Marks that her daughter's present husband is of a race different from that of the infant. She asserted that the child's interests would be best served by awarding it to her.

Mrs. DeCarava denied that she is or ever was a Communist. She stated that the charge of Communism against her was a "smokepot accusation for the base motive of bringing this suit, which was that my husband is colored."

Calls Grandmother "Evil"

The child's mother also told the court that Mrs. Portnoy "is an evil women intent on wrecking my happy marriage and the healthy relationship that exist must good form to divide between me and my husband.

"It would hurt the baby's welfare to take her from her comfortable five-room apartment with her own room and place Robin with her grandmother, who lives in a three-room apartment in the Bronx." Mrs. De Carava pointed out, adding:

"I know that my mother would never have brought this court proceeding to get Robin's custody if my husband had been of the Caucasian race. My marriage to Roy has not in any way injured my child's welfare, morals or physical well-being."

Starved, Mistreated and Abandoned, These Unwanted Babies Found Home in Japan

No. 1—Million Smith displays baby born of Japanese girls in the Soldiers' Home for Eurasian babies in [illegible]. No. 2—This baby was Japanese American [illegible] to Siam. His mother [illegible] himself. No. 3—His mother [illegible] Bill Jim. No. 3 This baby was taken when she and [illegible] mother and father were living [illegible] ceremony, which later [illegible] not to be legal. The [illegible] has completely disappeared. No. 4—George Tillman was adopted by Sgt. and Mrs. George Tillman in Tokyo. He is one of nine babies adopted and the only colored baby, who has so far found foster parents.

Weddings Boom—More than one thousand American soldiers stationed in Japan with United States occupation forces have married Japanese girls as fraternization continues to hit its peak. Many Negro GIs are in the number. This Negro soldier of the Fifth Air Force is filling out marriage papers with his Japanese wife and son at the U. S. Consulate-General in Tokyo.—European Photo.

War 11- War Babies

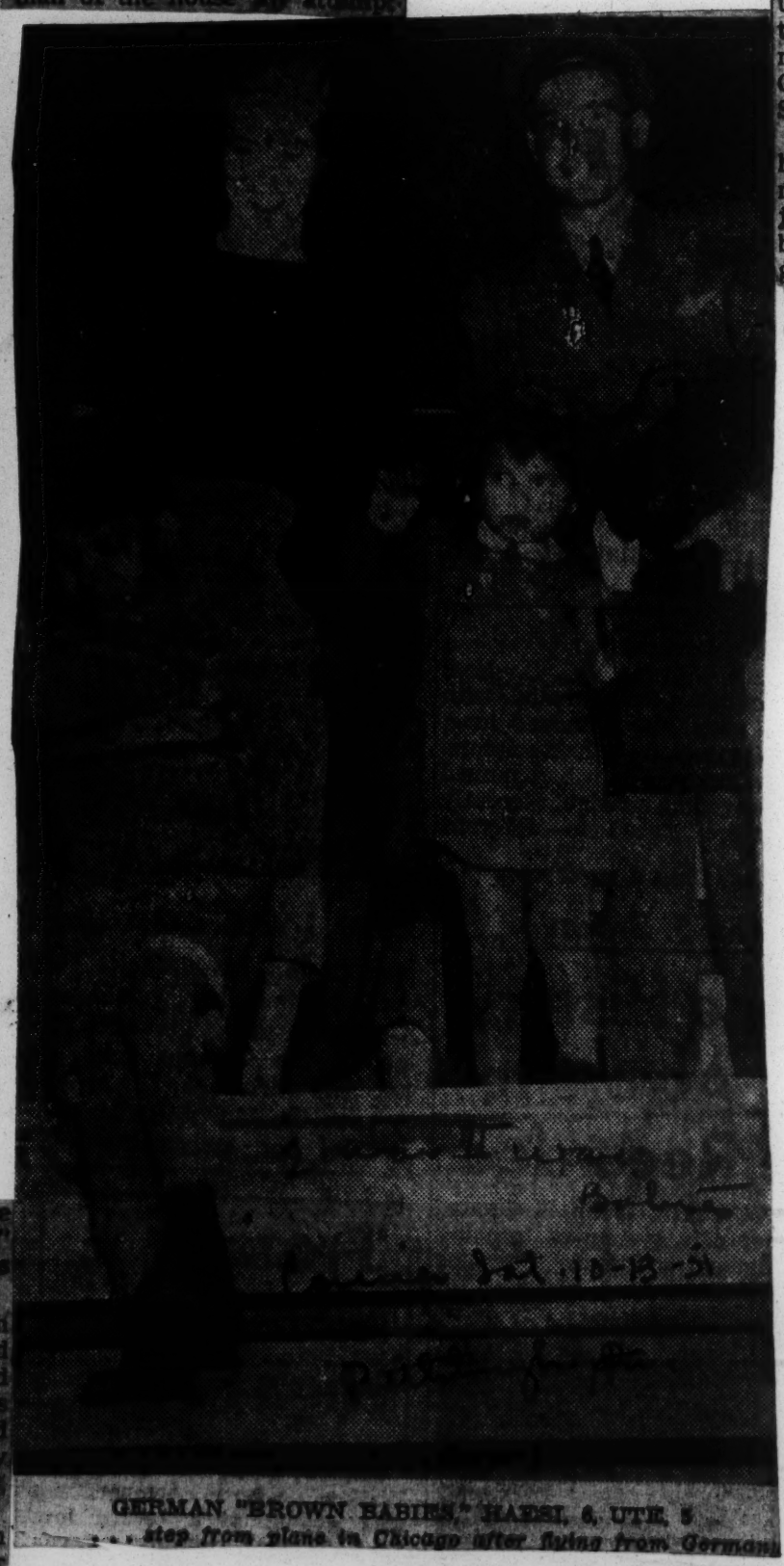
MRS. ETHEL BUTLER AND HER GERMAN "BROWN BABIES"
Chicagoan has adopted little Haesi, 6, and Ute, 5

welcome them to Chicago.

But, there was no time for sadness as exuberant Haesi explored the lovely old Butler house on South Parkway which is filled with priceless antiques and showed that he would soon be "man of the house" by attempting to unlock doors and answer the telephone, even though he speaks no English.

Mrs. Butler, who for four years, has been a "mother across the sea" as the adoptive red tape was unwound, is an eighth grade teacher at McCosh School. A member of St. Anselm Catholic Church, she is also a member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority.

Although no children graced her happy twenty-five years of marriage, Ethel Butler's genuine joy was radiated to the beautiful brother and sister with the red-gold hair, whose social security seemed certain as they snuggled against their "mom" at bedtime.



GERMAN "BROWN BABIES," HAESI, 6, UTE, 5
. . . step from plane in Chicago after flying from Germany

Happy Mother

Two 'War' Babies In Chicago

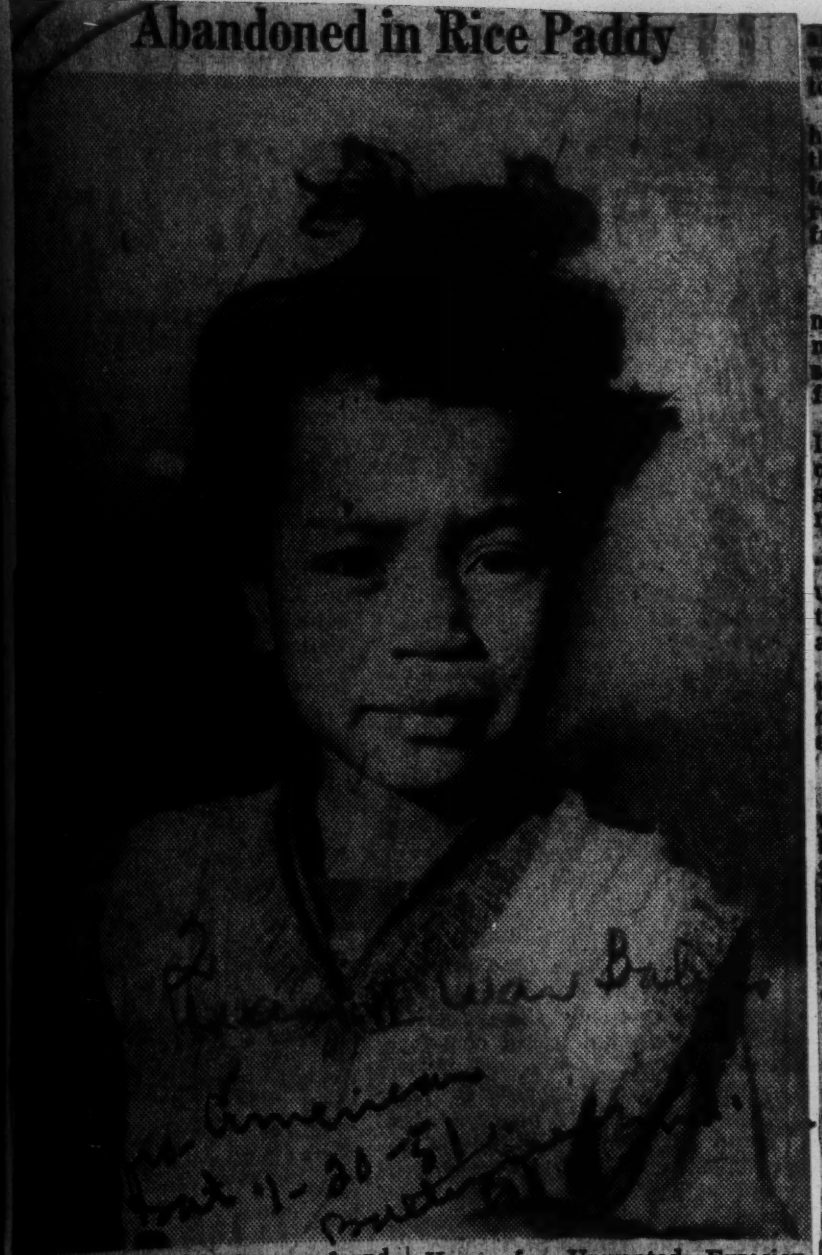
By JENNIE MAE CISCO

CHICAGO—Flying from Frankfurt and literally landing in the arms of their American "mother," Mrs. Ethel Butler, last Thursday night at Midway Airport, were the first German "Brown Babies" of World War II to reach this city.

Lulled to sleep by the smooth ride of the airliner, 6-year-old Haesi awakened like a seasoned traveler to look after Ute, his 5-year-old sister, as they reached the end of the journey that really began four months and four days before.

Perhaps it was a premonition that made the late Ernest Butler insist that his wife visit "their children" in Germany fifteen months ago, for he did not live to

Abandoned in Rice Paddy



Tom Matsano, 4, who was found two years ago in a rice paddy, is among the unwanted babies of Japanese mothers and GI fathers at the Elizabeth Saunders Home for Unwanted Eurasian Babies in Osia, Japan. Letters found with him indicated his father was a well-to-do Baltimorean.

GI's of Both Races Do Wrong by Nell

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
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OJSO, Japan—The children of the occupiers have a cruel time in Japan, and there is no future in this island country for them, according to Mrs. Miki Sawada, founder of the Elizabeth Saunders Home for Unwanted Eurasian babies.

This applies to children sired by both white and colored GI's, although Mrs. Sawada thinks those with colored fathers have the tougher time.

Spindly legged, diseased babies have been picked up in moats in the Imperial Palace Moat, in public toilets and in shoe boxes at railroad stations. One was found in a frozen rice paddy.

Sorry Plight for Mothers

Many have died from starvation, murder and neglect. The unwed mothers are usually disgraced and some times disowned by their families.

The Japanese Government makes little, if any, provision for the care of these Occupation-born youngsters, and the Americans would rather think they did not exist.

Mrs. Sawada established the "Elizabeth Saunders Home" for unwanted Eurasian babies so that they might have some chance for a normal life.

Right now there are 80 babies at the home, of whom 28 are products of romances between Tan Yanks and Japanese girls.

Mothers From All Classes

Some of the girls were street walkers whose price may have been as high as 1000 yen (about $2.50) or as little as a loaf of white bread or a carton of cigarettes.

The mothers of others are well-educated, moral Japanese girls who bore babies after the promise of marriage and a home life in America.

There is no way of telling how many unwanted babies were killed or left to die. Nor is there any way of determining how many there are in Japan. All the babies are Japanese citizens.

Mixed Parentage a Curse

A Japanese citizen of complete Japanese ancestry has a low standard of living and a hard life. A Japanese citizen of mixed parents, who is also illegitimate, has an especially tough time.

If his hair is blond, he is teased by other Japanese. They also tease him if his hair is too curly or his skin too dark.

How Baby Was Palmed Off

A Japanese couple once smeared their unwanted baby with soot and ink and palmed him off at the Saunders home—the home accepts only babies of mixed parentage. The nurses thought the baby was colored.

Since the baby had a cold, they did not wash it. The nurses were not alarmed when the soot rubbed off on the bed, nor were they shocked when the baby perspired black sweat. They thought it only natural.

Two or three days later, they washed the baby. It was a full Japanese baby.

Mrs. Sawada explained this by saying that Japanese have had no experience in dealing with brown babies. They simply did not know the color won't rub off.

An Old-Style Setup

The Saunders home is a series of large Japanese style homes situated around a picture post card garden. To enter the home, you walk 169 steps through a private tunnel cut under a mountain.

The tunnel opens out into the garden. On the left is a play space, to the right the main home. Other buildings are scattered through the grounds.

Were of Ruling Class

This beautiful place was once Mrs. Sawada's private home. She is a descendant of the once powerful and wealthy Mitsubishi family—one of the real rulers of the pre-war Japanese Empire.

The home was first taken over by the Japanese Army as an officers' club. Later the home was commandeered by the Occupation.

Mrs. Sawada got it back by purchasing it from the Occupation on the grounds that it would be used for charitable purposes.

Her Motives Questioned

Because of this, many Americans question Mrs. Sawada's motives. They say her interest in children is but a sham she used to get back her ancestral home.

Others say that Mrs. Sawada is bitter against the Americans because she lost her son in a naval battle.

These people say she maintains the home as an affront to the American people for the home proves, without a shadow of a doubt, that American GI's used Japanese girls.

Mrs. Sawada says she maintains the home only to prove to Japan and the world that Eurasian babies can grow up into useful citizens.

No English Taught Yet

All the children are taught Christianity—Mrs. Sawada is an Episcopalian—but they are not taught English. English lessons will begin in April when the kindergarten opens.

Every child over two knows some English words. One child knew two words—"How Much?" His mother had been a prostitute and he had heard numerous GI's ask that question.

He also knew a few other words which he had picked up at his mother's knee. "1,000 yen short while." "2,000 yen all nighttime."

Not all of the babies are products of street-walker's mis-

Revenge on Shinto Weddings

Some came from excellent families. Others came after fake marriages were performed by Shinto priests who thought the GI's were serious.

I have seen pictures of a GI at his Shinto wedding—with smiling bride and pleased parents. The GI, after the marriage, left the girl.

The girl appealed to SCAP, but there was no record of the wedding and in the eyes of the Occupation the baby was illegitimated.

Under Occupation law, only a baby of 51 percent American blood is adoptable. No baby can have that proportion unless his mother was part-Western. If she were, it would be hard to prove.

Helped by PE Church

The Japanese Government gives support of every registered baby, 2,000 yen a month towards the But about half of the babies are supported by the Episcopalian Church in America.

Other maintenance comes from whatever is left of Mrs. Sawada's once great fortune. Today the home needs one big item from the States, a radio phonograph which will play 33 and 78 RPM records.

"Do you think the readers of your paper would donate as much as $100 for a radio for the children?" Mrs. Sawada asked me. "It will help them to learn to sing, to speak English and to grow."

Usually Beautiful Children

By stateside standards, the brown babies fit into the race's idea of beauty: They are brown-skinned, they have straight or curly soft hair, they have soft features and slightly slanted eyes.

All the babies sleep in Western-style cribs. The houses smell slightly of fish. The babies' diets might shock a stateside mother.

For breakfast the youngsters have milk, rice, a portion of U. S. baby food and crackers. During the day, they have more rice, sometimes a piece of meat, canned milk (they have never tasted fresh milk) and fish. They are healthy, clean and happy.

Knows Each by Name

Mrs. Sawada walks down the rows of cribs and she can usually call the name of each baby. In one crib a brown, curly headed baby gurgled contentedly as he sucked on a stateside milk bottle.

Of him, Mrs. Sawada said: "His father is a choirmaster from a church in Baltimore. He wrote the most appealing love letters to Shizukani, the baby's mother. He talked to her of love, religion, music and sex.

"He was choirmaster at a church in Yokohama and he taught her to

sing in the choir. In his letters, he promised to marry her and take her to Baltimore.

Walked Out on Mother

"When this baby was born, he left. The baby is now two years old——still likes milk from a bottle too—and was found at the moat outside the Imperial Palace. After her GI sweetheart left her, the mother took a job in a match factory and died in an explosion there.

"With her baby were found the love letters from her GI. I hope he realizes what he has done."

Passing another crib she said: "That's a colonel's (white) baby and those babies are by MP's—they have lots of babies because they can get into off-limit places—and that baby is the son of a very fine Harvard man. I have his picture."

healthy there are three idiots

Although all the babies are (white-Japanese). The mother of one had tried an abortion and failed; one is responding to treatment but the third is considered hopeless.

Pointing to another baby—colored—she said, "That baby's uncle is a minister of state. The mother killed herself after bringing the baby here."

Fear of Hot Water Strong

Another baby kept playing that he was killing body lice even after he was deloused.

Still another had been deliberately scalded by his parents. That baby flew into a state of terror whenever he saw a hot tub of water or saw steam rising from a cup of tea.

At another crib a brown baby smiled up at us. "This baby's mother lived across from the 24th Regiment at Giso. The baby was born here. The mother came to the tunnel one night and started delivering. I got a midwife and here is the baby."

Another youngster, about four, refused to go to sleep when he was first brought to the home. By chance, one night, he heard some jazz records playing and immediately dozed off. Mrs. Sawada concluded that the baby had been accustomed to sleeping in a corner of a dance hall and liked noise.

Not All So Fortunate

But not all the babies end up so happily. Dead babies have been found in toilets, in trains, in rivers and frozen to death on open fields.

Japanese farmers collect human excrement for use as fertilizer, in huge concrete vats at the edge of their tiny fields. They mix this with water and dip it out as needed. Babies have been dipped out these vats, too.

Some girls switch babies. One mother placed her baby in a sunny place before entering a public bath house. She returned to find a colored baby in its place.

She never recovered her own baby. Her husband wanted to divorce the briefly neglectful wife, but the police said, "God sent you that baby, keep it."

No matter who sent it, the baby ended up at Mrs. Sawada's.

Have Letters as Proof

Often the mothers bring with them letters from their "husbands" or boy friends. Sometimes they bring pictures. The letters are always written in English. The girls pay to have them translated.

A letter addressed to Miss Reika Osawa of Tachikawa, from a GI said, "My darling, I don't know what I would have done if it was not for you. Darling, my mother has sent you and the baby clothes. I want you to know I really love and want you to be my bride." The letter was signed by a private with an ammo company. He said he was from Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Osawa's father, a school teacher, killed himself when he learned that his daughter would remain an unwed mother. Miss Osawa, with the baby in her arms, tried to jump in front of an express train at Kurachi Station.

Said He Would Return

Another girl received a letter from a first lieutenant who urged her to be faithful and said that he would return soon to marry her and make a home for the family. That girl is now a dance hall call girl and the baby is at the Saunder's home.

Mrs. Sawada said that in the first year of the occupation the Japanese mothers were in their 40's—now the mothers of the GI babies are teen-agers.

But whether by young or old parents, the babies are still being born and most of them end up, if lucky, in one of the several homes in Japan for them or, if not so lucky, in a rice paddy or Japanese style ground level toilet.

Not A 'Negro Problem' Says Washington Medic

Leesburg Today Nat. 4-4-51

NEW YORK—Dr. Dorothy B Ferebee, who recently returned from a six-week tour of Germany, is pretty irked because the Germans are trying to make the "brown baby" problem a "Negro problem" rather than "a clear-cut case of illegitimacy."

The president of the National Council of Negro Women said last week Germans want the U. S. to bring the babies, born of German mothers and Negro GI fathers, "home" to America.

"That got my dander up," she said. "I told them they were making this a Negro problem of illegitimacy instead of a clear-cut illegitimacy case.

"Wherever troops have been in alien lands there are illegitimate children, and how do you deal with that problem? You always try to help the mother keep the child, if she can, by advising her what she can best do to help herself."

Ducking Responsibility

Dr. Ferebee, a physician, said it is not advisable to try to make the country of the father's assume responsibility for the child's support.

She charged that the Germans are trying to do just that "simply because the children are part Negro."

The idea that the "brown babies" would be at a disadvantage in German schools because of their color does not stand up under Dr. Ferebee's searching analysis. She places the entire problem in the laps of German adults.

"The children would be all right," she said, "if the parents and teachers had the right attitude toward them. Children won't be cruel to each other on account of a thing like color, unless they've heard something about it at home from older people."

SHOWN ABOVE IS A PICTURE OF TYPICAL JAPANESE-AMERICAN BABIES. These babies were born of American fathers and Japanese mothers as a result of World War II. In last week's issue of the Informer, Milton E. Smith, NNPA war correspondent, wrote quite an interesting and lengthy article about these babies and their struggle for existence in an almost pitiful land. Some of these children are, at present, both fatherless and motherless and are left on their own at a very early age. — NNPA Photo.

German Foster Mother Aids Negro GI's Baby

By RANDOLPH WHITE

Little Christel's story is that of possibly thousands of children born in Germany since 1945 whose fathers are American Negroes and whose mothers are Germans. This week the story of five-year-old Christel was told to the Amsterdam News as part of an appeal made by a German woman, Mrs. Margot Pfeiffer, for Americans to come to the aid of these children who need so much more care and love than they are now receiving.

Christel

It is not because Christel is a love child that she faces seemingly insurmountable barriers. For there are thousands of such children in Europe. But because her skin is darker and her hair is curly she is viewed as a "strange creature" in the small town where she lives with her foster parent, Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Germany is still Germany. Cessation of war has not wiped out fanatical theories of racial superiority. Parents in the university town Goettingen at first openly avowed that their children would not play with "such a creature." But Christel, through her beauty, charm and strong temperament has subdued prejudices of most of the townspeople.

Won Friends

"Later," said Mrs. Peiffer, "Christel's simplicity, her quick graceful movements made her a beloved playmate, while adults viewed her through more kindly eyes.

"A list circulated by the landlord (of Mrs. Pfeiffer's residence) through adjacent houses, in which he requested signatures from persons joining him in his demand to forbid their children any kind of association with Christel, brought only limited response.

Christel was born in Dec, 1946. Her mother kept her for four months. Then her husband, a German, returned from internment as a prisoner of war. He agreed to return to his wife and his own two small children if the Negro child was placed in a nursery home. Authorities and the courts concurred with this proposal. After this decision, Christel lived in an orphanage in Odenwald among children of similar fate.

In the spring of 1950, Mrs. Pfeiffer of Goettingen, a widow, decided to take a foster child. Her own adult children are already establishing their own lives. Because of extensive experience in social work, Mrs. Pfeiffer decided to take one of the Negro-German children.

Hard Times

Christel was selected and she returned to Goettingen with Mrs. Pfeiffer, as her foster mother. Immediately Mrs. Pfeiffer's landlord gave notice for her to move contending that a "Negro child in the apartment would be an impossibility on the basis of the fact that he himself had small children, who would not be permitted to "associate with such a creature."

He went further. He explained to the Billeting Office that a woman with a Negro child could not possibly be allowed to live in that district of the town. He advocated her removal to a socially poorer area.

The billeting office, however, under the basic law, guaranteeing inviolability of quarters and containing a clause that no one is to be placed at a disadvantage on racial grounds, refused to acknowledge the notice given by the landlord to vacate her apartment.

Mrs. Pfeiffer has not been discouraged by these attacks; but she knows that her stand in a town like Goettingen will not be easy. She is worried about Christel's future. Christel shows talent. She is already attending a ballet school three times a week.

"Perhaps this is a future means to a profession in which she can live free from prejudice," Mrs. Pfeiffer said.

What Mrs. Pfeiffer wants for many of these unfortunate children is a "small unpretentious house to begin with." She said in a town such as Goettingen such a home would be desirable. She said she will spent the next 20 years of her life fighting for the children.

She asked the Amsterdam News that interested persons write to her at Goettingen, Dahlmannstrasse 19. British Zone, Germany.

Dr. Ferebee Demands Equality For Brown War Orphans In Germany

STUTTGART, Germany — Illegitimate children of Negro occupation troops in Germany must be considered a part of the Covert illegitimacy question and not as a separate problem.

This was the observation of Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, member of the 11-woman panel sician told the groups, "have suffered enough to know what tolerance means and they should begin to put it into practice. I think that fair and human treatment of the problem as well as sympathetic understanding are the answer and solution.

"I ask you to forget the color of the child and look at it only as a human being. It is your job to tell others to do this and it is your problem to handle."

representing major American women's organizations which is currently touring Germany.

German groups in Stuttgart and Munich pointed to the number of children fathered by Negro troops and warned that they face many difficulties if they grow up in that country.

"The German people," the phy-

War 11 War Babies

Victims of Loose Morals in Japan

GI's of both races are responsible for many Japanese children like these found in the Elizabeth Saunders Home for Unwanted Eurasian Babies in Osio, Japan. The two girls on the right are half sisters, their mother had a succession of GI lovers. Frequently GI's turn their Japanese girl friends over to buddies when they are through with them. The fathers of these two girls are friends. Their mother is now a street girl.

Japanese Woman Mothers Unwanted Babies American GIs Left Behind

CHILDREN OF THE CONQUERORS—Typical of the unwanted war babies fathered by American GIs are these pictured here. Until Mrs. Miki Sawada founded the Elizabeth Saunders Home to care for these tots, there was little done to care for their needs or treat their ills.

Defender
Oct. 1-13-51

By MILTON A. SMITH

OISO, Japan — The children of the conquerors have a cruel time in Japan and there is no future in this island country for them, according to Mrs. Miki Sawada, founder of the Elizabeth Saunders home for unwanted babies.

This applies both to children sired by white as well as

GEORGE TILLMAN, the first colored war baby to find foster parents. He was one of nine babies recently adopted. His new parents are Sgt. and Mrs. George Tillman, now living in Tokyo.

colored GI's although Mrs. Sawada thinks those who have colored fathers have the toughest time.

Spindly legged, diseased babies —part American Negro, part Japanese — have been picked up in fields, in the Imperial Palace Moat, in public toilets and in shoe boxes at railroad stations.

One baby was found in a frozen rice paddy with its navel cord still uncut.

Disgraced and Disowned

Many have died from starvation, murder neglect. The unwed mothers of the children are usually disgraced and sometimes disowned by their families. The Japanese government makes little if any provision for the care of these occupation - born youngsters and the Americans would rather think they did not exist.

Mrs. Sawada established the "Elizabeth Saunders Home" for unwanted babies so that they might have some chance for a normal life. Right now there are 80 babies at the home. Of these, 28 are the product of romance between colored GI's and Japanese girls.

Some of the girls were street walkers whose price may have been as high as 1000 Yen (about $2.50) or as little as a loaf of white bread or a carton of cigarettes. The mothers of others are well educated, moral Japanese girls who bore babies after the promise of marriage and a home life in America.

There is no way of telling how many unwanted babies were killed or left to die. Nor is there any way of determining how many there are in Japan. All the babies are Japanese citizens.

Low Living Standard

A Japanese citizen of complete Japanese ancestry has a low standard of living and a hard life. A Japanese citizen of mixed parents, who is also illegitimate, has an especially tough time.

If his hair is blond he is teased by other Japanese. They also tease him if his hair is too curly or his skin too dark. There is no place in Japan for "super-colored" babies.

The Saunder's home is a series of large Japanese style homes situated around a pitcure post card garden

This beautiful place was once Mrs. Sawada's private home. She is the daughter of a member of the once powerful and wealthy Mitsubishi family — one of the real rulers of the pre-war Japanese Empire.

The home was first taken over by the Japanese Army as an officers club. After the defeat of this country the home was commandeered by the occupation forces. Mrs. Sawada got it back by purchasing it on the grounds that it would be used for charitbale purposes.

Question Motives

Because of this, many Americans living here question Mrs. Sawada's motives. They say her interest in children is but a sham used to get back her ancestral home. Others say that Mrs. Sawada is bitter against the Americans.

She lost her son in a naval battle in which the Japanses fleet was beaten. These people say Mrs. Sawada maintains the home as an affront to the American people for the home proves, without a shadow of a doubt, that American GI's "used" Japanese girls.

Mrs. Sawada said she maintained the home to care for the unwanted babies and to prove to Japan and the world they could grow to be useful citizens.

Not all of the babies are the products of streetwalkers' mistakes.

Some came from excellent families. Others came after fake marriages were performed by Shinto priests who thought the GI's were serious.

I have seen pictures of a GI at his Shinto wedding — with smiling bride and pleased parents. The GI, after the marriage, left the girl. The girl appealed to the Supreme Command of Allied Forces in Europe but there was no record of the wedding and in the eyes of the occupation the baby was illegitimate.

Aid Baby's Support

The Japanese government gives 2,000 Yen a month towards the support of every registered baby. But about half of the babies are not registered because they were abandoned. These babies receive no funds from the Japanese government. The home is largely supported by the Episcopalian Church in America.

Other maintenance comes from whatever is left of Mrs. Sawada's once great fortune. Today the home needs one big item from the states. A radio phonograph which will play 33 and 78 RPM records.

"Do you think the readers of your paper would donate as much as $100 for a radio for the children?" Mrs. Sawada asked. "It will help them to learn to sing, to speak English and to grow. I hope your readers will help."

The colored babies are more oriental and at the same time more colored than those born of white and Japanese parents.

Ideal of Beauty

By stateside standards the babies fit into the race's ideal of beauty: They are brown skinned, they have straight or curly soft hair, they have soft features and slightly slanted eyes. Some of the babies of white fathers are blonde and could pass for white. Some of the babies of Tan GI's could pass for colored in the states.

All the babies sleep in western style cribs in one of the several rooms in the houses on the estate. The houses smell slightly of fish. The babies diets might shock a stateside mother.

For breakfast a youngster has milk, rice, a portion of U. S. baby food, usually Gerbers, and crackers. During the day the youngsters have more rice, sometimes a piece of meat, canned milk (they have never tasted fresh milk) and fish.

Yet, they are healthy, clean and happy.

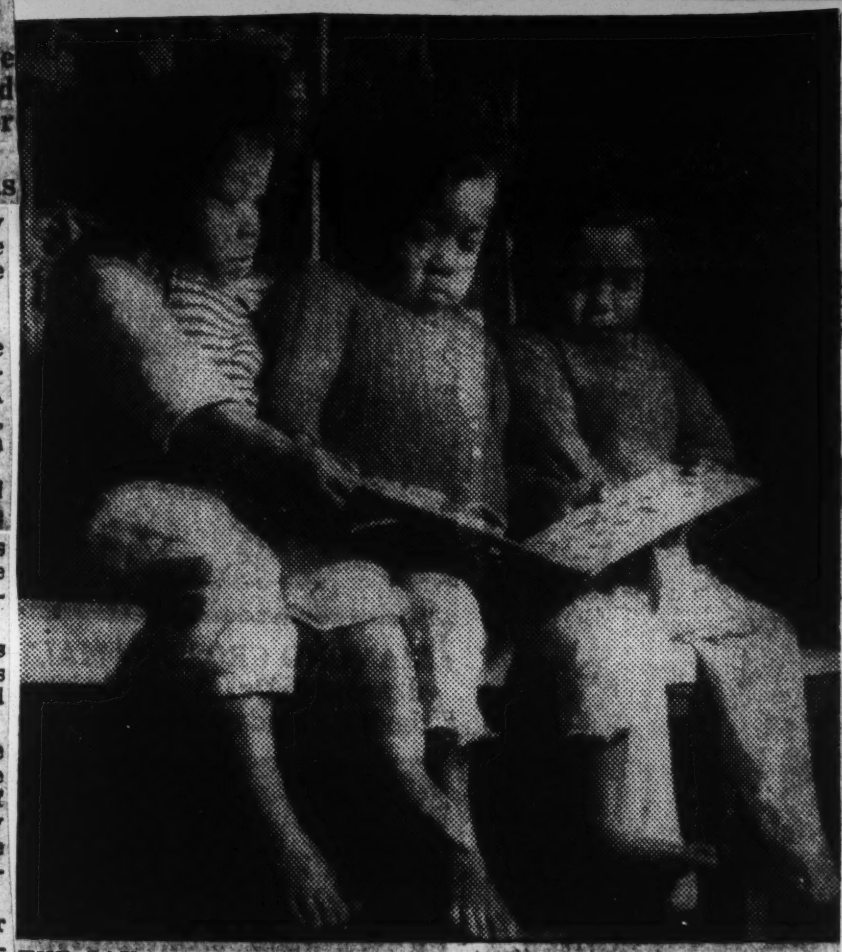
Mrs. Sawada walks down the rows of cribs and she can usually call the name of each baby. In one crib a brown, curly headed baby gurgled contentedly as he sucked on a stateside milk bottle.

Love Letters

"His father — a colored GI — is a stateside choirmaster from a Baptist church in Baltimore. He wrote the most appealing love letters to Shizukani, the baby's mother. He talked to her of love, and C[illegible], and music and sex. He was choirmaster at the church in Yokohama and he taught her to sing in the choir. In his letters he promised to marry her and take her to Baltimore.

"When this baby was born he left. The baby is now two years old — still likes milk from a bottle too — and he was found outside the Imperial Palace. After her GI sweetheart left her she took a job in a match factory and died in an explosion there. Before she died she abandoned the baby at the moat. With it were the love letters from her GI. I hope he realizes what he has done.

Pointing to another colored baby she said, "that baby's uncle is a minister of state. The mother killed herself after bringing the baby here."



THE SAUNDERS HOME is unable to house all of the war babies and as a result many die early from neglect. They have been picked up in the fields, in the Imperial Palace moat, in public toilets and in railroad stations.

No Segregation For Brown Babies

BREMEN, Germany — Children of Negro GIs and German women will not be segregated in the schools of Bremen when they reach school age next year.

This was the decision of school authorities here last week after a proposal had been made that the 25 half-Negro youngsters be taught in separate classes. These will be the first of the numerous "brown babies" to enter Bremen schools.

2 1951

With Europeans

NEGRO MUSICIAN TO WED AN OLD GERMAN FLAME

Bechet's Romance to End on Happy Note

JUAN-LES-PINS, France, Aug. 4 [Reuters]—The wedding of Sydney Bechet, white haired Negro jazz clarinetist, Friday, will be the jazziest festivity the French Riviera has seen for years.

He is marrying German-born Elizabeth Ziegler to cap a romance that lapsed for 25 years with a happy ending.

200 Musicians to Play

After the civil ceremony, a New Orleans style wedding procession will go from Antibes town hall to the Vieux Colombier night club, where Bechet is playing for the season.

Leading the parade will be two ancient autos carrying a 30 foot saxophone. About 200 Negro jazzmen, gathered from all the local clubs, will follow on foot. They will all play together, but not necessarily the same tune.

Promises to Marry Her

The couple met at Frankfurt in 1928 when she was a dresser at a show in which Bechet starred.

Bechet had been married in the United States, but promised to seek a divorce and marry her. The divorce came in 1929, but the friendship had cooled and Elizabeth married a Frenchman. She has since been divorced.

Correspondence was renewed 20 years later when Bechet saw Elizabeth's photograf by chance in a newspaper.

Bechet was born in New Orleans when no one bothered about birth certificates. His passport gives his age as 54. He says his fiancee is 10 years younger.

Marriage Ends 23-Year Engagement

Leaving the Antibes (France) Town Hall after their marriage on August 17 were Sidney Bechet, 62, famed American jazz musician, and his German-born bride. Mrs. Elizabeth Ziegler 50. They were united 23 years after they first met and became engaged in Frankfurt, Germany. She had been married and divorced in the interim. When they met in Algiers again, they decided to fulfill their 1928 promise to each other. A jazz band was on hand to serenade the newlyweds.

Patriarch's Wedding

By the time they got the bottles swept up in Antibes and Juan-les-Pins last week, it was magnificently evident: the marriage of Sidney Bechet, Negro patriarch of New Orleans jazz, to his new white wife had turned into the gaudiest rout on the Riviera since Rita Hayworth married Aly Khan.

Bechet ("I think I'm 60") and his bride, German-born Elizabeth Ziegler, 43, took their vows at the Antibes town hall. Then, while crowds along the way cheered and jitterbugged in the street, they rode in slow procession in an open carriage to Juan-les-Pins, two miles away, for the reception. Ten blaring jazz bands serenaded them along the way. After them came 400

Associated Press

SIDNEY & ELIZABETH BECHET

On the Riviera, profound sentiment.

wedding guests, including Music Hall Star Mistinguett and U.S. Vice Consul William Bates. Other celebrators: French army Senegalese, local fishermen, long-haired existentialists from Paris, two men carrying a twelve-foot clarinet, cagefuls of doves that had been let loose to flap overhead. Consumption of the 400 guests at the reception: 300 bottles of champagne, 100 bottles of apéritifs, 50 gallons of wine.

The Riviera saw it all as an occasion of profound sentiment: Bechet and his new wife had been engaged before (in 1928); they had married others, been divorced, met again recently in Algiers, decided to keep their old engagement.

German Girl, American Wed

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — A romance that begar three years ago, this week culmi nated in marriage with an interna tional flavor, when an American who lives in Paris went to Londor to marry a German girl who es caped from behind the Iron Cur tain.

The American is Ligon Buford graduate of Northwestern Univer

sity and former area director for IRO in the US Zone of Germany. His new bride is the former Eleanor Rahner, of Dresden, Germany, graduate of Meissen Academy of Ceramic Arts, and refugee from the East Zone of Germany.

Married in London

The couple were married in London because only seventeen days of residence is required for foreigners before marriage in England. A much longer period of waiting is required in France.

Buford came to Paris from Germany two years ago and has since been working with the Intercultural Information and Trading Service.

During the war he worked for the American Red Cross as a club director in England.

The new Mrs. Buford, an accomplished textile and ceramic designer, will continue her work here in Paris. In Germany she designed ceramics for Rosenthal and Nymphenburg porcelain factories.

Love at First Sight

The couple met in 1948 in Munich, at a ball given by Eleanor's artists guild at the Haus der Kunst —and it was love at first sight. Eleanor's German escort was extremely annoyed when Buford asked her for a dance, and with reason. For during the dance, Buford managed to get from her the address of her studio—and very promptly went to see her next day.

Eleanor escaped from Dresden after the Russians confiscated all the property her family had. In Munich she helped many Jewish refugees who hadlikewise escaped from the East Zone. By her marriage, she lost her German citizenship and is now a stateless person.

MRS. AND MRS. BUFORD

Army Denies Aid To Japanese Wife Of Missing GI; Soldiers Pass Hat

MRS. MIEKO DICKERSON

MISS ETHEL PAYNE

MRS. LATONA DICKERSON

The Japanese wife of a missing GI whom the army refuses to recognize was given $312 by 138 soldiers who placed humanity above red-tape.

The hat was passed by Sgt. William H. Samuel, Jr., of the 55th Quartermaster Depot, after he read the De-

fender story about the plight of Mrs. Mieko Dickerson, wife by Japanese marriage of SFC Robert Dickerson, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was reported missing in action several months ago.

The money collected in Korea was forwarded to Miss Ethel Payne, army hostess at Tokyo QM depot, who turned it over to the mother of Sgt. Dickerson's two children.

Because her marriage to SFC Dickerson is not recognized by the army, she is not entitled to benefits for herself and children given by the army.

Sgt. Samuels said he sponsored the collection of funds because he knew the missing GI would want his wife and children provided for as he did until he disappeared in action.

It was Miss Payne who revealed in the Defender recently the pitiful plight of the young Japanese woman and her two children and it was she who contacted SFC Dickerson's mother, Mrs. Latona Dickerson, of 167 Winslow ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Through Miss Payne's efforts, Mrs. Dickerson was able to establish contact with her daughter-in law and send her financial aid She is now working to bring the family to the states.

In a letter to Sgt. Samuel, the missing sergeant's mother said:

"To each soldier in Pusan, Korea (where the men are stationed) who so kindly contributed to my son's family in Tokyo, mere words cannot express my gratitude. Only God can know how I appreciate what each of you did.

"I am still trying to bring my children to America and pray that I may succeed."

Miss Payne Writes

In a letter to Mrs. Dickerson, Miss Payne wrote upon receipt of the contribution from Sgt. Samuel:

". . .Here is some wonderful news which should make your heart lighter. I think it is one of the finest gestures I have ever seen. . .The list of names of the men who contributed are of all nationalities. So you can see there is a great deal of goodness yet in this world.

"Mieko is here with me now. We discussed the whole matter and agreed to set aside $100 of the money for her passage to America when the time comes. Many of the men have pledged to help her.

"The children are fine, rosy and healthy. Jaunita came to see me last week. She looks so much like Robert that your heart just goes out to her. Here also are the birth certificates which you asked me to send. I hope they will answer the purpose. . . Brighter days are surely coming, so keep the faith. ."

Sgt. Dickerson's wife by Japanese marriage is the former Miss Mieko Oishi, who comes from a good family. The two children born of the union are Jaunita, 22 months and Tanya, about three months old.

For falling in love with and marrying the Yank, Mrs. Dickerson is considered "dead", completly cut off from her family.

Among the units represented in the contribution of $312 are: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 55th QM; 98th QM Service Battalion; 582nd QM Reclamation and Maintenance Co.; 899th QM Laundry Co.; 9051st QM Service Co.; and 8074th QM Medical Co.

The donations ranged from 65 cents to $10. Soldiers from the rank of private to lieutenant made contributions. Among the names which show difference in nationalities are: Richard S. Barrows, Ronald R. De Gennaro, Leonard A. Crabinski, Peter P. Kondracki, Arturo Cavazos, Santiago J. Jaramillo, Haruo Tagawa and Yukio Tamayoshi and Carl A. Wright.

GIs Of All Races Aid Japanese Wife Of Yank Missing In Action

Soldiers in Korea showed recently they have no intention of letting the Japanese wife and two children of a missing Yank suffer.

Just before Christmas, 138 doughfoots of the 55th Quartermaster Base Depot, stationed in Pusan, Korea, sent a Christmas gift of $312 to Mrs. Mieko Dickerson, the wife by Japanese marriage of Sgt. Robert Dickerson, 167 Winslow ave., Buffalo, N. Y. He is reported missing in action.

The contributions came after the Defender revealed that Mrs. Mieko Dickerson, who has been cut off by her family, was in need of financial aid and wants to come to America.

Following is a list of the GIs who made individual contributions ranging from 65 cents to $10:

Lt. Richard S. Barrows, Pfc. Orval Bogart, Cpl. James E. Conkle, Cpl. Robert Crane, Jr., Pfc. Ronald R. De Gennaro, Cpl. George A. Downey, M-Sgt. Wade H. Earley, Cpl. John D. C. Estrella, Pvt. James J. Gerkin, Pfc. Leonard A. Grabinski, Sgt. Hiram C. Grant, Jr., Cpt. Albert C. Hale, Cpl. John B. Harrell, Pfc. Marion E. Hennesy, Pvt. Ronald J. Keegan, Pfc. Edward D. Martin, Cpl. Yoshio Miyasato, Cpl. Travis L. Moore.

Pfc. Richard C. Olson, Cpl. Henry R. Parent, Pfc. Leonard E. Penrod, Sgt. Raymond D. Phillips, Pfc. Richard C. Pickens, Cpl. Reuben Royster, Sgt. William H. Samuel, Jr., M-Sgt. John D. Sanson, Cpl. John T. Spragg, M-Sgt. Alfred W. Stepherson, M-Sgt. Herbert E. Straughn.

Cpl. Joseph G. Thornton, Pfc. Bernard Truere, Pfc. George E. Wik, Cpl. Francis P. Williams, Cpl. Clifford Adams, Cpl. William E. Ball, Sfc. Sylvester Batton, Pfc. Thomas J. Casey, Cpl. L. D. Clawson.

Cpl. Daniel P. Grealis, Pfc. William R. Hester, 2nd Lt. Peter P. Kondracki, Sgt. L. B. M. Latiolais, Cpt. Lowell J Meyers, Sgt. Tullio T. Papi, Cpl. Lonnie A. Rhodes, Sgt. Sidney B. Walden, Sfc. Johnny B. Watkins, Pfc. Paul E. Young.

Sgt. Robert L. Hutchinson, Cpl. Theodore R. Hill, Jr., Sgt. Alex Mabry, Sgt. David P. Alfred, Cpl. Alonzo E. Baskin, Cpl. Robert R. Boling, Jr., Sgt. Leroy W. Baxter, Sgt. Hudson Bowen, Cpl. Duratha E. Brewer.

Cpl. Eddie A. Brinson, Cpl. Virgil L. Brooks, Cpl. Willis Brown, Pfc. Sidney J. Canonge, Cpl. Joseph R. Campbell, Cpl. Vernol B. Cartwright, Cpl. Arturo Cavazos, Sgt. Norris J. Cheramie, Jr.

Sgt. Archie Clark, Cpl. Paul Clark, Pvt. William T. Collins, Cpl. Vester K. Copeland, Pvt. Lawrence Cook, Pfc. Ernest Davidson, M-Sgt. George L. Davis, Sfc. Harden Davis, Pfc. Gerald L. Dekay, Sfc. Langdon Dickinson, Cpl. Thomas A. Donohue, Jr., Pfc. Joseph E. Duval.

Cpl. George Q. Edwards, Cpl. Mariano C. Figuracion, Pfc. George R. Fletcher, Cpl. Clifton Ford, Pfc. Herman J. Gadson, Pfc. Willie Garey, Cpl. Arthur A. Gruber, Cpl. James Hemphill, Pfc. Robert J. Goings, Pfc. Bert W. Henry, Pfc. William E. Hinton.

Cpl. Willie Hopkins, Pfc. William L. Houston, Cpl. Santiago J. Jaramillo, Pfc. Emmett R. Johns, Cpl. Jeff B. Jones, Pfc. Walter J. Keating, Sfc. George A. Kiley, Pvt. Russell P. Lee, Cpl. Willie Marshall, Jr.

Cpl. James A. Meder, Jr., Cpl. Thomas J. Mier, Sgt. Emanuel A. Miller, Jr., Pvt. Alexander W. Mischenko, Jr., Pfc. Raymond L. Morton, Pfc. Ed Nelson, Jr., Sgt. Joe S. Ono, Pfc. Thomas O. Perrin, Cpl. John P. Piche, Cpl. Roger L. Proctor.

Pvt. Billy V. Roden, Pfc. Percy A. Rolle, Jr., Sfc. Melvin F. Ross, Sgt. Malcolm E. Sanborn, Sfc. Samuel Sewell, Sgt. Paul L. Shaw, Pfc. Henry J. Shue, Jr., Sgt. Claudius Simmons.

Cpl. Jack B. Smith, Cpl. John P. Smith, Cpl. Thurman Smith, Pfc. Willard Smith, N-Sgt. James E. Spivey, Pfc. Charles W. Steward, Pfc. Frederick L. Stryker, Cpl. Haruo Tagawa, Sgt. Yukio Tamayoshi, Cpl. Charles Wagner, Pfc. William E. Washington, Pfc. Martin Welch, Cpl. Edward Whitten, Pfc. Warren O. Wilkerson, Pfc. Albert L. Williams, Pvt. John M. Williams, Pfc. Marvellus Wilson, Cpl. Carl A. Wright, Pfc. Vercil L. Childs.

Cpl. William A. Johnson, Sgt. Gliserio Manabat, Sgt. Willie W. Morgan and Sgt. Sam Soloman.

FIRST LT. AND MRS. Clinton R. (Bobby) Moorman were wed at the home of the bride's parents in Yokohama, Japan, March 16, 1951. She is the former Miss Tamiko Sanbe and Lt. Moorman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Jackson of 817 E. Long St., Columbus.

$50,000 Alienation of Affections Suit

Leslie Perry Love Life Back For New Round in U.S. Court

WASHINGTON—The Leslie S. Perry legal battle went back to court for another round Jan. 17, when the former NAACP official asked the United States Court of Appeals to prevent his first wife, Olive, from continuing her $50,000 alienation of affections suit filed last January against his present wife, the former Ruth Weyand, white attorney.

The 41-year-old attorney made his appeal in an effort to win reversal of a recent District Court decision in which Justice Edward Tamm ruled that Mrs. Olive J. Perry, a night school teacher here, could prosecute her love balm suit. Judge Tamm's decision was given in answer to an injunctive order filed by Mr. Perry asking the court to restrain his former wife from continuing with the suit.

According to Mr. Perry's attorneys, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Thurman L. Dodson, the basis of the appeal argument was that Mrs. Olive Perry violated an agreement she allegedly made prior to obtaining a Virgin Islands divorce from Perry, in which she reportedly promised not to interfere or molest Mr. Perry or Ruth Weyand in any way.

The Perry attorneys contend that filing of the love balm suit constitutes molestation and interference in violation of this reputed agreement, and will ask the Appeals Court to enjoin the first Mrs. Perry from further interfering with or molesting Ruth Weyand Perry.

Meanwhile, all pending action in the case, has been held up until the Appeals Court makes its decision, as a result of a temporary restraining order issued July 1950, when the motion for appeal was filed.

DEVELOPMENTS

Since its sensational breaking here last year, the case has had a number of interesting developments, the major ones of which are:

1. Mrs. Olive Perry filed the $50,000 alienation of affections suit alleging that Ruth Weyand, a reported wealthy white National Labor Relations Board attorney, "stole" her husband's affections, showered him with expensive gifts, and gave birth to an illegitimate child.

2. In answer to the complaint, Mr. Perry filed his injunctive order, which told of his secret marriage last September in Canada to the white attorney.

3. Mrs. Olive J. Perry filed a motion asking that the District Court declare the Virgin Islands divorce decree "null and void," charging that she was coerced by Mr. Perry into obtaining it.

4. Ruth Weyand was fired from the National Labor Relations Board.

5. With a new change becoming effective in the NAACP Washington Bureau, making Clarence Mitchell, former labor secretary, director, Mr. Perry resigned as legislative secretary, and opened private offices for the practice of law.

Mrs. Olive Perry is represented by Atty. John J. O'Brien.

Catholic Bishop, University Head Sons of Mixed Couple

RIVER FOREST, Ill., — The second Catholic bishop of Portland, Me., and a president of Georgetown University, Washington, who served as university rector 26 years were sons of an interracial marriage, a booklet published by Rosary College here reports.

Sister Mary Ellen O'Hanlon, O.P. is author of the 51-page booklet on "The Heresy of Race." It bears the imprimatur of Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago.

Ordained Before Civil War

"Among the priests of acknowledged colored stock in the United States, the first three were brothers — the Fathers Healy of Boston who were ordained before the Civil War," the Dominican nun writes.

"They were the sons of a Catholic interracial marriage, their father being a native of Ireland and their mother of mixed stock from the deep South.

"One of these priests, James Augustine Healy, became Bishop of Portland, Maine. The second Father Healy, the Rev. Patrick Healy, S.J., became president of Georgetown University. Healy Hall still the main campus building, is a monument to his memory.

"During my recent visit to Georgetown, the archivist, a native Washingtonian, made many complimentary remarks about Father Healy who was the 22nd rector of the university.

"Speaking of this rector's gifts of mind and spirit, he said that it was Father Healy who made Georgetown University. His period of rectorship was continuous from July 31, 1874 until his death in 1900.

"The third Father Healy, the Rev. Sherwood Healy, died during his pastorate at St. James Church, Boston. As pastor of this church, he was successor to his brother, Father James Healy, when the latter was consecrated Bishop of Portland.

Two of Three Daughters Nuns

"A fourth brother, Michael Healy, became a famous ship captain. Of this family of mixed ancestry, there were also three daughters, Eliza and Josephine who both became nuns and Martha married a Mr. Cashman of Boston.

"The Healy children were born in Macon, Ga., their parents' marriage having occurred before any of the laws which might have prevented it were promulgated. Later the family lived in Boston.

Bishop Healy was consecrated in 1875 and died in 1900.

Chauffeur Gets $10,000 Estate of White Wife, 91

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—Allan Lee Woods, 30-year-old Negro chauffeur, has been awarded the $10,000 estate of his white wife, Mrs. Eugenie Norton Woods, 91.

Mrs. Norton and Mr. Woods were married January 14, 1949, and she died four months later. The county clerk's office refused to issue a marriage license until she was given a mental test.

Dr. Victor Parkin, who made the examination, testified that Mrs. Woods was almost totally paralyzed, required Mr. Woods' constant personal attention, and said she felt he should be her husband.

Dr. Parkin testified that Mrs. Woods told him she had promised Mr. Woods all she owned.

Superior Judge John Gee Clark ruled that Mr. Woods should receive the estate.

Spurned Coed Marries Date Her Sorors Rapped

Reporter Dat. 7-21-31

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Miss Doris Burgess, white University of Oregon coed who was ousted from her sorority house because she refused to stop dating DeNorval Unthank, a Negro architecture student, married him here last week.

The pretty bride was accompanied to Vancouver for the wedding by Unthank's parents because no member of her family was present. The groom is the son of Dr. and Mrs. DeNorval Unthank of Portland, Ore.

Following the wedding, the couple left for a short wedding trip. They will be host and hostess at a reception in Eugene, Ore., home city of the University of Oregon where Unthank will study two more semesters before he wins his degree.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DeNORVAL UNTHANK, JR., 21-year-old Negro and Doris Burgess, 21, who met on the University of Oregon campus, leave the Unthank home for Vancouver, Wash., where they were married. The girl moved out of her sorority house last spring amid charges of racial prejudice after she began dating Unthank. The sorority denied the charges.

Man Who Broke White Sox Color Bar In 1920 Bares His Secret

By J. G. COUGHLIN, EDITOR
West Memphis News

NOW AND THEN, down here in this Arkansas cotton country, a stranger will excitably tell of seeing a white man, with his Negro wife and 13 children, living on a small farm not far from West Memphis.

"He was as white as I am and there I was 'Mistering' him, when up comes a whole bunch of little colored kids calling him 'Daddy.'"

LATEST FAMILY GROUP picture, taken while Charlie, center, background, was home on furlough from the Army during World War II. Finney, in center, foreground, holds the two youngest children, Marjorie and Susie Mae. Others in front row, left to right, are: Hulie, Pauline, Dorothy Mae, Martha Mae, Willie, William, and Lemer. Back row: McKinley, Robert, their school teacher, Mrs. Lillian Clemons, Charlie, Mrs. Franklin and Farnie.

Old timers around here immediately know that the stranger has met Finney Franklin, respected small farmer and country merchant who says he is a Negro but might have difficulty proving it.

If he is a Negro — as he claims — Finney may be the first member of his race to have played in big league baseball, for, according to his newspaper clippings, he played with the Chicago White Sox in 1920.

'Passes' At Will

Finney, who has a sister and brother "passing" for white in an Eastern city, was born in Walter Valley, Miss., and since reaching young manhood, has "passed" whenever he felt like it. That is, when away from his home community where he is well known as the son of a prominent white planter and his Negro cook.

We refer to Finney's mother as a Negro simply because, in Mississippi, anyone suspected of being even one sixty-fourth colored is considered all-Negro, and sometimes subjected to much more humiliation and injustice than their unmistakably Negro neighbors.

Finney's mother, for instance, because she was considered a Negro, was forced to live as a white planter's concubine and to bear him four children. She helped care for his legitimate children while she cooked for the whole family, including his legally wedded wife.

Let's go back a couple of generations—

Grew Up As Negro

Finney's grandmother was born out of wedlock to the daughter of a proud New Orleans family, and to spare themselves disgrace, the family gave the child to their Negro cook. Thus, the baby grew up as a Negro.

When this baby became a beautiful young girl of seventeen, she, according to Finney, "took up with a 'dark Irishman' and they had a baby who grew up to be my mother."

Finney's "Negro blood," if any, comes from this "dark Irishman," who might well have been a mulatto, but more likely was one of New Orleans' Irish immigrants, who, yet unaffected by the New World's race consciousness, made no bones about their interracial romances.

The daughter of this "dark Irishman" and the illegitimate white girl grew up as a Negro, went to work as a cook for a white planter, and subsequently bore him four children, one of whom was Finney.

Never Discussed Openly

"We—myself, my brother and two sisters—knew who our father was, Mama had told us and, of course, everybody in the community, white and colored, knew about it. But the subject was never discussed openly."

"Our father would see to it that we were well dressed and, after Mama left him, he used to look us up to see if we were alright and ask how Mama was getting along."

Thus, Finney, robbed of his birth-right, worked as a Negro on Mississippi plantations until he was a young man. And then, encouraged by friends who thought they saw in him the making of a great baseball player, Finney took his few belongings and went to Chicago where he entered the white man's world.

In 1920 Finney was "passing" in Chicago. That's when he played with the White Sox.

Works In Iowa

After leaving the White Sox, Finney worked in the Illinois Central shops at Waterloo, Iowa. There, again, he was a white man. He was engaged to a white woman, but gave her up to go back to Mississippi and marry his childhood sweetheart, a very dark — and very beautiful — Negro girl.

"But even if I had not married a Negro woman, I believe I would have quit pretending to be white," Finney says. "I just naturally like being a Negro — and the advantages of being white weren't worth cutting myself off from all my Negro friends. When I found I could not be both, I decided I would rather be colored."

When you meet Mrs. Franklin, an attractive and gracious lady, you realize why Finney married her, and you know that he means it when he says he has never regretted taking that step, although it brought him back to his prejudice-ridden Delta country and again into the status of a second-class citizen.

While living as a white man in Iowa, Finney admits he got some wrong ideas. In Iowa racial prejudice isn't so obvious. To Finney—viewing the situation from a white man's position—it seemed that the Iowans had no racial prejudices at all. But he found out differently when, after a visit to his old home in Mississippi, he returned to Iowa with his young Negro bride.

Loses Everything

Finney immediately lost his job, lost his friends, lost his place to live and could not rent another.

So he came back to the south where, by observing the white man's "southern customs," he has gotten along pretty well.

His wife, who handles all his financial affairs, has born him 13 fine children, all living and most of them still with the family in their comfortable home. All except the babies work about the farm or help Finney run his little country store which does a brisk trade in staple groceries, soda pops, snuff, etc.

Still a powerful athletic man at 54, Finney has reddish hair and looks like a happy Irishman. He lives as a Negro entirely by choice .... incredible as it may sound to some white supremacy bigots, Finney would not be a white man again for anything.

STATE VS. MORRIS

(An Editorial)

The State of Texas has Johnnie Lee Morris in jail on the charge of murder. This comment is not about him. Here we are concerned with the query as to why Mrs. Morris has been thrown in jail by the State of Texas.

She had nothing to do with the incidents involving her husband in murder. The daily papers say she is charged with violating Texas' miscegnation laws (against intermarriage of whites and Negroes.)

MRS. MORRIS

But both Mr. and Mrs. Morris say they married in a Western State, where such marriages are legal. Then their offense is coming into and living as man and wife in Texas.

We agree that they were stupid to seek happiness in Texas, where there is general dislike of such unions if the male is a Negro. (Nobody gets excited if the male is white). But stupidity is not identical with criminal.

If the Morrises were legally married in Nevada or California, does the mere crossing the border into Texas work a dissolution of the marriage? Does not comity (courtesy) between states require that Texas accept a marriage legally consummated in Nevada? When a divorce is granted in Nevada on grounds specifically forbidden in Texas, doesn't Texas accept the Nevada divorce?

Where does Texas get power to legislate a Nevada marriage out of existence? We believe if the Morrises were married in Nevada or any other state, they are still married in Texas.

But Texas law forbids a white woman's living with a Negro inside the state. In this case that raises a conflict. The law also says man and wife shall live together. Comity also says the Morrises are man and wife.

Which law must yield? Which has the deepest significance to and acceptance by society? The oneness of husband and wife goes back to B. C. and comes down in an unbroken line through our Bible and history. Our present day civilization rests on it.

Texas' ban appeals merely to its police power to keep the races apart. But its right to keep United States citizens apart merely on grounds of color is today under serious attack. Nevada does not subscribe to Texas' theory, and more than half the states reject the idea. But this Nevada marriage is in our democratic tradition and our Christian beliefs.

The Texas ban in this instance assaults our fundamental Christian concept: "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." Also the Supreme Court of the United States has always frowned upon oblique attacks on marriage.

We believe that to the extent that it tries to nullify the Nevada marriage the Texas law is unconstitutional.

If that is true, what is Mrs. Morris' offense?

But even if one accepts this barbarous Texas law, what is to be gained by proceeding against Mrs Morris? Any court would accept it that as a layman she had a right to think she was legally married; and that she is in Texas without volition, since a wife must go where her husband goes.

Just what does Texas expect to gain in the way of sentence comparable to what it stands to lose?

It has invited an assault upon its questionable miscegnation laws, which may put them in the shape its educational segregation laws are in today.

It invites the ridicule of civilized people over the nation and the world by this mean act.

It highlights the great number of mulattoes we have in Texas, practically all by white fathers and black mothers, right beside and under the miscegnation laws. The evidence on mullattoes will embarrass any claim of seriously trying to keep the races apart. It may show rather the naked aim of merely trying to keep black men from white women.

We assume that the law enforcement agencies arrested Mrs. Morris in their vindictive over-enthusiasm. But if our guess about the law is anywhere near right, the legal department will order them to get Mrs. Morris out of their jail as quickly as they can open the doors.

'Black Hair, Black Complexion and Very Agreeable'

Mrs. Barbara Bladen, colored wife of Maryland Governor Thomas Bladen whose term was from 1742 to 1747 is described as "of middle size, straight made, black hair, and of black complexion, but very agreeable." The description is found in Walter P. Norris's book, "Annapolis, Its Colonial and Naval Story." Mrs. Bladen, according to Norris, was a "passionate admirer of the game of whist, which she is reckoned to play admirably well."

Wife of Maryland's 7th Governor Was Colored

Afro American Sat. 9-1-51 Baltimore, Md.

Visitors in 1744 Said State's Then 1st Lady Was 'Black'

BALTIMORE

Under the administration of Gov. Theodore McKeldin, colored citizens, male and female, have been guests at the Executive Mansion in Annapolis.

Much has been written about it in the newspapers by those who thought it to be unusual.

Little did they know that the seventh Proprietary Governor of Maryland, Thomas Bladen, who was in the State capitol from 1742-1746, married a colored woman.

There wasn't anything unusual about this because Mrs. Bladen, the "First Lady of Maryland," was not only the wife of the Governor of Maryland, but her sister was the wife of Lord Baltimore himself.

Fact Documented

The historical reference to the Governor's colored wife is found in "Annapolis, Its Colonial and Naval History," by Walter B. Norris, published in 1925 by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

Mrs. Bladen, First Lady of Maryland, was described in 1744 by William Black, secretary of a commission of Virginians who visited Annapolis to discuss a joint treaty with the Iroquois Indians for the colonies of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. They sailed up the Chesapeake Bay, arrived in Annapolis harbor on May 18, were welcomed at a tavern and were invited next day to dinner with Governor Bladen.

They were served a variety of dishes, including ice cream with strawberries and milk and the choicest wine.

Wife "Black" Complected

Commissioner Black describes the Governor's wife as "of middle size, straight made, black hair, and of a black complexion, much pitted with smallpox, and very agreeable. She is a passionate admirer of the game of whist, which she is reckoned to play admirably well."

Governor Bladen is remembered in history, not only because he had a colored wife, but because he attempted to erect a suitable Governor's Mansion in Annapolis on four acres of land on what is now the campus of St. John's College.

Had Good Figure Liked Whist; Sister Lord Baltimore Bride

He got money from the Legislature to begin ghe structure. Work was pushed until the foundation, side walls and roof had been almost completed; and then the Legislature thought the residence was too handsome and refused to provide any more money. The mansion fell into devastation and was known as "Bladen's Folley."

Mixed Marriages Common

To indicate that there was nothing unusual for members of the Brisih aristocracy to marry colored women, Norris points out that the Lord Baltimore of that period was married to colored Mrs. Bladen's sister.

Maryland Insurrection

Norris' book also describes a conspiracy among the slaves in Prince Georges County to rise up and massacre all the white inhabitants in 1739. The slaves were to meet on Sunday at a particular place 200 strong. They chose officers, including one who was to be their king.

It was agreed that they would each go back home, stay until all the families were abed and then wipe out the entire settlement.

They were to confiscate the firearms and the horses and, after a sufficient number were gathered, to march on Annapolis.

Once they had captured the capital, they believed that all the other slaves in the colony would flock to them and they would then settle down and run the country, or if they were pressed by troops from the other colonies, they would retreat to the Eastern Shore and settle there in the jungles.

Rain Spoiled Plot

The insurrection failed because the Sunday appointed was so rainy that few met and the same rain continued for the two succeeding Sundays.

At that time, the total Armed Forces in Prince Georges County was in love with one of the slave conspirators.

Colored Husband?

The paragraph reads:

"It is said, before the appointment of any day for the execution of the design, a colored woman lying abed in a quarter overheard several of the colored fellows talking in their country language concerning this very affair, and she accordingly told her mistress of it next morning, but could not gain belief.

Afro American

"Foolish woman that sooner than giver herself the trouble of looking into the affair wuld run the hazard of having her throat cut; but perhaps she had a mond for a black husband."

Sat. 9-1-51

One Picture Found

The Frick Art Library in New York told the AFRO that the only picture available of Mrs. Thomas Bolden, wife of the early Maryland Governor, was at 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore.

The only negative is owned by Clarence Odeil of San Francisco. He sent the picture to the Maryland Historical Society several years abo.

Mrs. Bolden's maiden name was Barbara Janssen.

Bought Bride for $165, Vet on Way to Claim Her

Afro American Dat. 4-14-51 Baltimore Md.

BROOKLYN — A tough Brooklyn judge played Cupid here last Friday and instead of sentencing a colored veteran to jail, made arrangements for the ex-GI to travel 10,000 miles to Karachi, India, to marry the little Indian maid whom he bought for $165 when he was stationed there during World War II.

As a result of the judge's Cupid role, the 27-year-old Pittsburgh veteran was scheduled to leave New York on Tuesday working his way on a ship which will take him to his bride at Karachi where he plans to be converted to the Mohammedan religion and live in India permanently.

The story, which reads like a Hollywood movie plot, began on April 4, when William H. Bradley was arrested when he was found sleeping in the boiler room of the Steamship Steel Inventor.

Planned to Stowaway

Bradley, when he appeared in Bay Ridge Court before Magistrate J. Roland Sala, told the judge that he had read in the paper that the ship was going to Karachi and that he had planned to stowaway on it so that he could go there and marry the girl whom he "bought" in 1946.

Judge Sala became interested. He asked Bradley to tell him more. Bradley then told this story

Back in 1946, when he was stationed in Karachi with the 4383rd Quartermaster Truck Company, he had struck up a close acquaintance with Joge Sadique, a Parkistan Indian of Mohammedan faith.

He said after they became friends, he met the family and eventually "bought" Joge's 10-year-old sister, Fatima, for 500 rupees ($165). The girls's mother sold her to him to be his wife after the custom of the country.

Saw Girl Only Once

Bradley never saw Fatima but once, and even then he did not talk to her, because in Pakistan this would have been a breach of social etiquette, but he fell in love with her just the same and planned to marry her.

This met the hearty approval of her parents.

However, Bradley's commanding officer, Captain Shaker, white, refused him permission to marry; and while he was still wangling with the Army, his unit was returned to the United States and he along with it.

He kept in touch with the girl through letters from her brother. Bradley's last letter, received last summer, said the girl was still waiting and willing to be his wife. Bradley explained that the girl understands that she is my property."

After being discharged from the Army, Bradley began haunting the ports around New York and Philadelphia trying to work his way back to his bride. He failed in every attempt.

Got to Japan, Korea

Then he decided upon a more direct method. He hitch-hiked to San Francisco and stowed away on a ship there which he thought was going to Karachi. The ship actually went to Yokahama, Japan and then to Philippines. He remained undiscovered throughout this 23-day voyage.

Still undaunted, he worked his way by boat from the Philippines to Hawaii, where he applied for and received an American passport, still determined to go back to Karachi. 4-14-51

He bought a map of the world, studied it an concluded that he would island-hop his way into India up the Pacific. He did not meet with much success with this plan and so decided to come back to San Francisco to try all over again.

He explained that it is easy for one to work his way from Hawaii here.

Followed Ship to New York

From San Francisco, he traveled to Philadelphia through hitchhiking across the country. Then he saw in the papers where a ship was going to Karachi. He stowed away on the ship at Philadelphia and after several days of hiding, came out of hiding place to find that the ship was in Newark, N.J.

Still undaunted, he rode to New York and last Tuesday again stowed away on the ship in Brooklyn. It was there that he was discovered, arrested and brought before Judge Sala.

When 'judge Sala heard Bradley's incredible story he held him in $500 bail and then began a personal check of the story to find it was true.

Last Friday, when Bradley appeared before Judge Sala, a middle aged father of three children the jurist said

Held Him for Protection

"Last Wednesday, realizing his fearless ambition, I was reluctant to let him go free, lest he should somewhere in Alaska, so I kept him in protective custody until I could check his story.

"There is implicit in his actions an element of human drama, courage and indefatigable determination that moves this court and makes me wish we had more of it in high and low places. So I have arranged to help him."

Judge Sala, in fatherly tones, told Bradley that he had made arrangements with a steamship line which would allow him to work his way to Karachi and which had a ship leaving for that port on Tuesday.

He told him also that he had arranged to have all his seamen papers fixed up so that he would have no trouble getting them.

Then he told him that he had made arrangements through the Seamen's Institute at 25 South St. to let him stay there and take his meals there until his ship sailed on Tuesday.

The judge then gave Bradley $1 from his own pocket "as my contribution" and called him into his chambers.

Hicks Helps Bradley

In his chambers, Judge Sala noting that this reporter had followed Bradley into his chambers greeted the reporter warmly and asked him if he would be of assistance to Bradley in getting over to New York and getting his lodging and seaman's papers.

I readily agreed. Judge Sala then turned over to me letters to the seaman's union and the Seaman's Institute.

The two of us then dashed to New York, made arrangements for his housing at the institute and then went on to get his papers arranged.

It was too late to get his passport renewed at the State Department here and the matter was pushed up unil Saturday.

As this is being written Bradley is here with me as my dinner guest and every reporter and photographer in town is looking for him.

Reporter Says Vet's Story Is Amazing

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The story of William H. Bradley, the ex-GI who bought a 10-year-old Indian girl in Pakistan and is now on his way back to claim his property, is one of the most fabulous stories this reporter has worked on this year.

I had plenty of opportunity to talk with Bradley because I literally stole him from the courtroom when a Brooklyn judge made it possible for him to go to India.

Bradley was born in Hazelwood, Pa., but went to Pittsburgh at an early age. He attended Allegehny High School there, then entered the Army.

His white makeup spells independence. He lost his father at an early age, has one brother in Pittsburgh now, whom he refuses to contact, and has definitely decided to make it in the world alone.

The world for him is India. He fell in love with the country when he was a GI there and has always wanted to go back. He stressed the fact to me that he loved India before he ever saw Fatima, the little girl whom he bought for $165.

When the Army made him return to this country, he decided to go back on his own.

The court trial before Judge Sala did not bring out all the attempts he has made to go back to India. All of them concern stowing away on boats. He has made more than six attempts and has only been caught once.

He has a formula for boarding ships in San Francisco and New York which he has asked me not to print until after he has gone. He also has another idea which he planned to use to get out of this country illegally which will be printed by this reporter after he sails. It was a last-resort measure which he planned to use.

Neither Smokes Nor Drinks

Bradley neither smokes nor drinks. He says it saps his energy and he realizes that in stowing away on a ship for 23 days, such as he did the time the first ship took him to Korea instead of India, he needed all the energy he can muster.

On that trip, he stowed away in the lifeboat of a ship. The ship went to Japan, then to Korea and then to the Philippines. Bradley remained in the lifeboat for the 23 days, existing off a jug of water, nine loaves of bread and a case of beans which he smuggled into the boat with him.

Outside of San Francisco, during that voyage he says, he almost froze. He had only a life jacket to keep him warm. Then, when the ship entered tropical waters, it became so hot in the lifeboat that he had to remove all his clothing and fan himself to keep from fainting.

Wants Only One Bride

In India Bradley plans to become converted to Mohammedanism, the religion of his bride-to-be. He knows that this religion permits him to have at least four wives and as many concubines as he wishes, but he says he does not want any other wives and will stick to his one bride.

Bradley has never seen his bride-to-be but once, but he does not doubt that she will marry him. He holds strongly to the word of the Indian people. "When they say something they keep that word," he said.

He has an amazing knowledge of languages despite the fact that he did not spend more than three years overseas and was not a student of languages in school.

When we went to the Seamen's Institute, he recognized an Indian among a group of men and spoke to him in Urudu which, he says, is the official language of Pakistan.

The Indian, whom I had mistaken for a swarthy colored man, was so glad to hear someone speak his language that he rushed over and gripped Bradley's hand.

Taught Self Indian Language

He taught himself Urudu while in India and also picked up the language of the Filipinos. He also speaks Hindustan.

Bradley does not plan to give up his American citizenship immediately, though he states he will never return here. He is not bitter, has nothing but hopes that he will be able to come into contact with one in some business house. As a veteran of the last war, he has a $400 bonus due him from the State of Pennsylvania. but he has no idea what he might do there for work. But he says he will accept any job he can get and when Judge Sala called him from his cellblock to come into court and be tried last Friday, the warden stated that Bradley first dropped to his knees for a word of prayer.

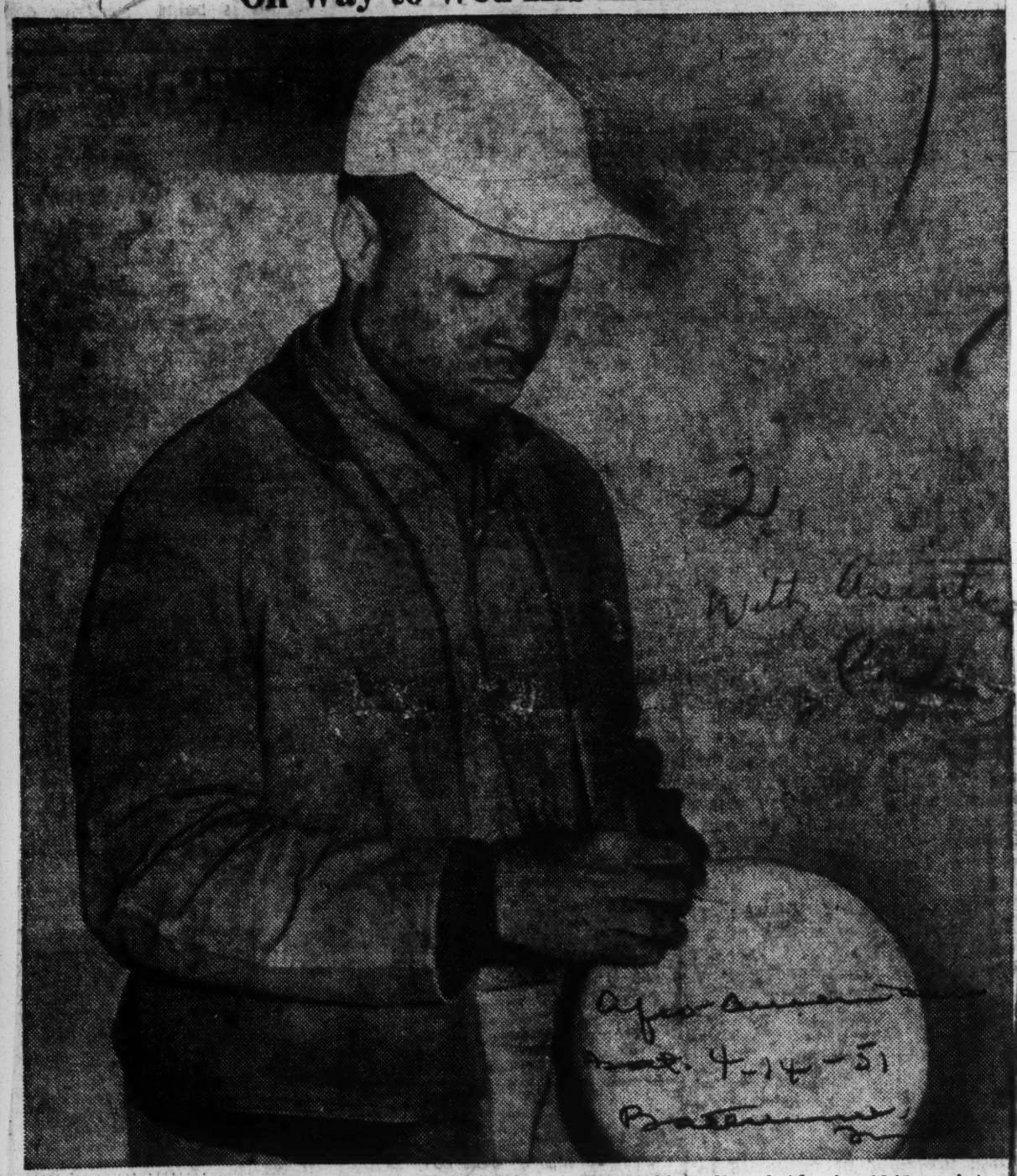
When Judge Sala heard of this, he asked Bradley what he thought was going to happen to him. Brad.

Apparently Very Religious

He apparently is very religious. He has no idea what he might do there for work. But he says he will accept any job he can get and when Judge Sala called him from his cellblock to come into court and be tried last Friday, the warden stated that Bradley first dropped to his knees for a word of prayer.

When Judge Sala heard of this, he asked Bradley what he thought was going to happen to him. Brad.

On Way to Wed His Indian Bride



William H. Bradley, 27-year-old veteran, who purchased 10-year-old Indian bride in 1945, points to Karachi on may, the place where his bride-to-be lives. A kindly judge made arrangements for him to travel from New York to India to wed the girl he met in 1945.

ley answered that he felt he would be given about six months for being found aboard the ship on which he had stowed away.

He told the judge, however, that once he had served the six months he would have tried again to smuggle himself into India.

The girl whom Bradley plans to marry is not one of the "untouchables." In fact, Bradley states that no people in Pakistan are untouchables. He states that this is not among "my people," as he puts it.

On the ship on which he will work his way to India through the grace of Judge Sala, Bradley will do hard labor, mopping, scrubbing and painting the deck of the ship.

He promised this writer that when he arrives in India, he will become a regular contributor to the news columns of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers.

GIs Sailing for Home With Japanese Brides

By RALPH MATTHEWS Sr.
(AFRO Correspondent in Korea)

TOKYO, Japan—Some girls are content if they can marry once in a lifetime, but Miss Lela Bryant of 322 Virginia Ave., Wilkes-barre, Pa., a government worker here, was married twice in the same week.

That was because marriages in Japan require both a civil ceremony at the offices of the United States Consul and a religious ceremony of the couple's choosing later.

Miss Bryant became the bride of Sgt. Charles Brisco, son of the Rev. Charles W. Brisclo of Chicago.

There will also be an influx of Japanese brides in the States when members of the Tokyo Quartermaster Company arrive home on rotation in a few weeks. Among them will be:

Cpl. Peterson and Hiroko

Cpl. Carl Peterson of 26 Smith St., Newburgh, N.Y., and his bride, Hiroko.

Cpl. Phillip W. Bridges, 2866 W. 35th St., Brooklyn, and his bride, Akiko. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Bridges Sr.

Cpl. Robert Hodges of the 159th Field Artillery and his wife, Yaeko He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thomas of 6234 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

When she arrives in the states, Mrs. Hodges will use the name of Betty because it will be easier for Americans to pronounce.

Opl. Charles O'Bannon, 598 Grove St., Columbus, Ohio, and his wife, Teruko. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Perry.

Negro's Wife Suicides

WATERBURY, Conn., March 28 (U.P.)—The German war bride of a Negro Army corporal now in Korea jumped to her death from a third story window of a rest home.

Mrs. [illegible] was found dead in the rear of the Southmayd convalescent home.

U. S. Negro musician to wed French woman

ANTIBES, France, Aug. 4—(AP)—Sidney Bechet, well-known American Negro jazz musician, said Saturday he will marry a French woman here next Friday.

Mayor Henri Rambaud will perform the ceremony uniting Bechet and Elizabeth Zeigler, formerly a German but now a French citizen. Both are in their 50s and have been married before.

After the wedding, 12 orchestras will play in a jam session while marching in a big parade from the Antibes City Hall to a night club two miles away. Twenty doves will be released to flutter over the parade.

The wedding lunch will include 300 bottles of champagne and 50 gallons of cocktails.

The chunky, white-haired Bechet is considered one of the greatest Dixieland jazzmen on clarinet and saxophone. He has been playing in Paris and on the Riviera this Summer.

Mixed War Romance Ends in Tragedy

BROOKLYN. (ANP) — A frustrated 37-year-old cook stabbed his 31-year-old estranged English war bride in the neck with a paring knife last week when efforts to patch up their months separation failed.

The cook, Ernest Cobb, then leaped from a window of his third story apartment and tried to hobble away on an injured ankle, but was captured a block away by a patrolman. The victim, Mrs. Jean Tucker Cobb, was confined in Kings County hospital in a serious condition. Her husband was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault.

Cobb told police he met his wife during the war when he worked in England as a stevedore. They were married about six years ago and have two children.

She's From France

'War Bride' Kills Mate

PHILADELPHIA—The turbulent love-life of beautiful Odette Deville Jackson, blue-eyed, auburn-haired mother of three brown-skinned children—and the wife of a pugnacious Army veteran of World War II—was laid bare to a shocked Germantown section early last Saturday morning, shortly after the excited French woman ran into the Germantown Avenue and Haines Street Police Station and screamed, "I joost keeled my husband!"

Lying near death at 54 W. Rittenhouse Street when the broken-English-speaking woman screamed that announcement to an astonished Sgt. J. Delancy was Richard Jesse Jackson, 34, her husband since 1945. The blade of a long knife was buried deep in Jackson's chest, near the heart, and he was declared to be a corpse before an hour passed.

It was 11:40 P. M., Friday, when Mrs. Jackson made her startling

RICHARD J. JACKSON
. . . blade in his chest

confession, and by 12:30 A. M. Saturday, Jackson was dead.

Detective Frank Morse, of the Homicide Squad, said that Mrs. Jackson told him that she did not stab her husband, but that she had hurled the knife at him, from a distance of about five yards, and it became embedded in his chest.

"I keeled heem, I keeled heem!" Mrs. Jackson kept screaming. "I keeled him!" She stopped screaming that confession to bewildered policemen of the Fourteenth District only after collapsing from sheer exhaustion and shock and the disturbing effects of a rheumatic heart condition.

IN POOL OF BLOOD

As the exhausted blue-eyed woman lay prostrate in the police station, Sergeant Delancy dispatched Patrolmen Frith and Kelly to the Rittenhouse Street address. Upon arrival, the officers found Jackson lying in a pool of blood in the bedroom of an apartment on the second floor. Kneeling over Jackson at the time was Charles R. Radford, 35, who lived on the third floor of the dwelling. The knife was still sticking in Jackson's chest.

Rushed to the Germantown Hospital by the sweating policeman, Jackson died without regaining consciousness.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Jackson had been revived at the police station and was being questioned by Sergeant Delancy and other officers who were by then almost as excited as she. But because Mrs. Jackson was so incoherent, due to her excitement and faulty use of English, the officers finally were forced to discontinue the interrogation.

She was, however, booked and held pending a hearing before Magistrate Morlock. But before the hearing began, Mrs. Jackson became ill and was taken to Germantown Hospital for treatment. Detective Morse learned Saturday morning that Mrs. Jackson had been receiving periodic treatment at Germantown Hospital for the heart condition.

MET AFTER LIBERATION

Detective Morse assumed charge of the investigation Saturday. He talked with the tearful woman all day Saturday, part of Sunday and then again on Monday at detective headquarters, City Hall. He learned from her during the hours of questioning the story of her life, from the time Jackson met her in Nancy, France, shortly after the liberation of France by the conquering American Army, until the tragic night of the slaying.

Detective Morse surmised, from the woman's statement, that her life with Jackson was a hectic existence, one of abuses, beatings, ill-treatment and viciousness, ending in the slaying which, according to her statement, was committed in self-defense, as Jackson sought to strike her with a bottle.

Odette Deville grew up in her native Nancy during the German occupation. Hers was a hard life, a life of torture, insults and mistreatment. She worked in a shoe shop, making shoes for the Germans, and most of the time there was barely enough to keep her alive.

Then came the Americans—and liberation! Odette was happy, thrilled, for at last she could live again. Then came the Tan Yanks—and romance!

She met Jackson, a strapping, dark-skinned private, who appeared handsome to her in his Army khaki uniform and shiny helmet. She fell in love with him almost immediately, and he apparently fell in love with her.

So they were married by the Mayor of Nancy, who had a long, flowing white beard and friendly blue eyes. They would go to America as soon as they got Army clearance, Jackson told the happy young bride, and once they reached America, they'd live like millionaires.

FIRST CHILD BORN

Before they were cleared by the Army for travel to America however, their first child, John, now 5, was born. This meant additional happiness for Odette; but, Jackson, well, he just took the event in stride.

Finally they received word that they could go to America, and Odette was nearly overcome with joy. They arrived in America in 1946, and went to Germantown to live. Jackson chose that section of the city because his family lived there, and because he would be able to work as a trucker with his father.

By the time their second child, Veronica, now 3, was born, the Jacksons were having trouble. The trouble did not stem from infidelity on the part of Jackson or Mrs. Jackson; it was caused, instead, by Jackson's evil temper and occasional acts of violence.

Eventually, Mrs. Jackson was forced to appeal to the authorities for protection. Jackson was arrested on charges of assault and battery, resulting from a beating inflicted upon his wife. He might have been sent to prison then but Mrs. Jackson had a change of heart at the last moment and pleaded for his freedom.

PLEADED FOR HIM

Other arrests for Jackson followed, all resulting from assaults on his wife, and each time Mrs. Jackson asked police not to send him away.

By the time their third child, Lorraine, now 2, was born, police had reached the point where they were reluctant to arrest Jackson on the complaint of his wife. They assumed that if they arrested him, she would only plead for his release at the magistrate's hearing.

Words eventually reached the Children's Welfare Society of the hectic life the Jacksons were living. Investigating the case, the society learned of Mrs. Jackson's rheumatic heart condition, and of Jackson's vile temper, and took the three children into custody. The children were living at the Children's Shelby Home at Seventeenth and Summer Street on the night of the tragedy.

"Mrs. Jackson seems to be a fine woman," Detective Morse told a Courier representative in the Detective Bureau on Monday. He had just finished questioning Mrs. Jackson for about the tenth time; she was wearing a two-piece light blue summer suit, nylon stockings and a pair of black flat-heeled shoes. Her eyes were bloodshot from continuous crying.

GERMANS KILLED MOTHER

Detective Morse also revealed that Mrs. Jackson's family had been well-to-do before the German occupation. He said that police had contacted the French Surete in Nancy, and had been informed that Mrs. Jackson's father was still living there and was operating a business of some sort. Mrs. Jackson's mother was killed by the Germans in 1943.

MRS. ODETTE DEVILLE JACKSON
... "I joost keeled my 'usband!"

Riviera Puts On Giant Jam Session To Help Sidney Bechet Get Married

Antibes, France, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Riviera put on a giant jam session today to help old Sidney Bechet get married.

A hundred musicians in 10 orchestras tootled as the New Orleans-born Negro musician took his white bride to a City Hall wedding and then to the gayest reception this vacation has seen in years.

Bechet, known on four continents for his prowess at squeezing blues out of a saxophone or clarinet, married Elizabeth Ziegler, 43, a friend for 23 years. The bride, born in Germany, was married once before to a Frenchman she later divorced.

Bechet, also once married and divorced, is listed as 54 on the marriage documents, but admits he may be closer to 60.

Acting Mayor Jacques Leonetti performed the ceremony in the Antibes City Hall.

Mistinguett, ageless French dancer, was one of the bride's witnesses. The other was Charles Antoni, Mayor of Antibes.

The couple went to their wedding in a horse-drawn carriage with a jazz band leading the way. After they were named man and wife, they climbed back in their carriage and went to their reception at Juan-les-Pins, two miles away.

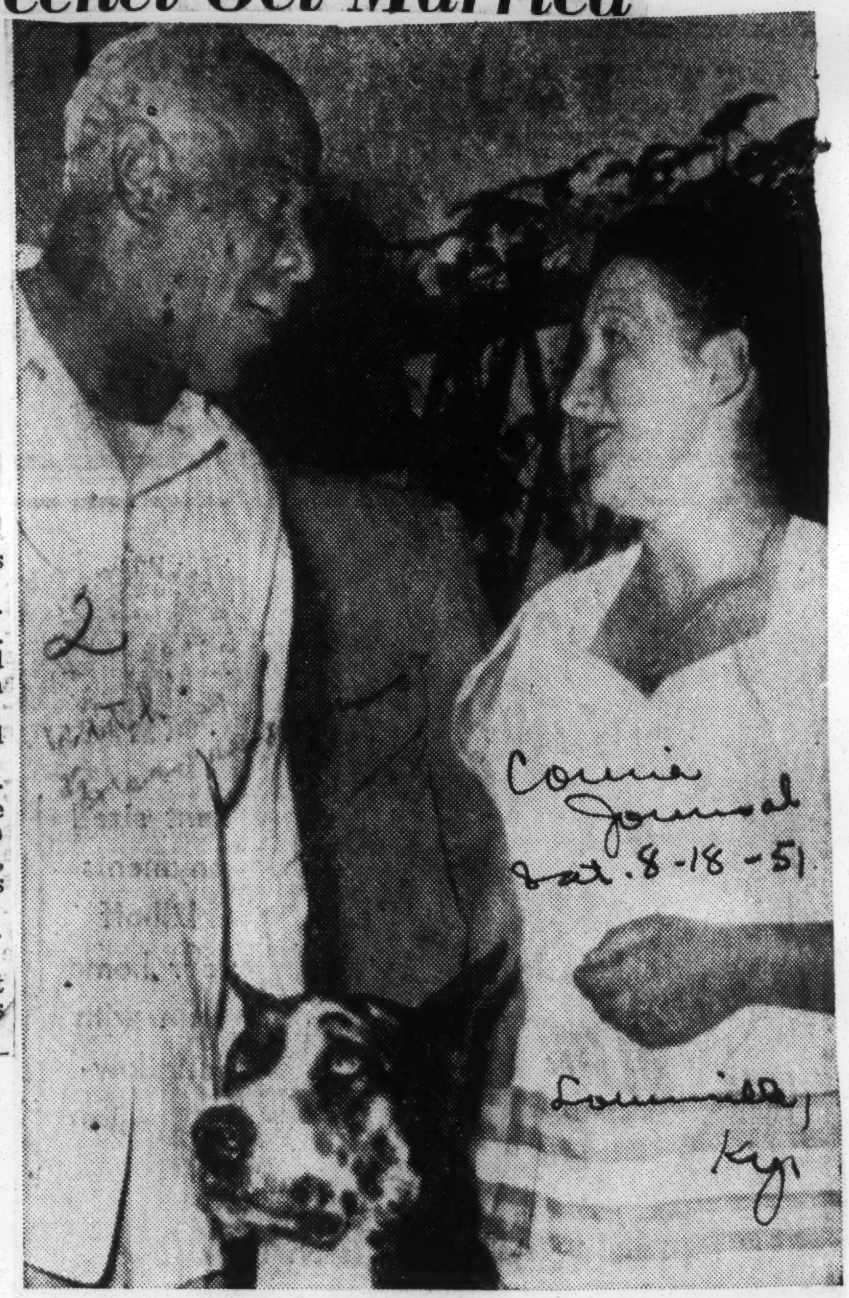
The jazz bands went into action and serenaded old Bech and his new bride all the way home.

Cagefuls of doves were released over the procession. Negro dancers cut capers ahead of the bridal carriage.

Bechet arranged for 300 bottles of champagne, 100 bottles of aperitifs, and 50 gallons of cocktails for the reception's 400 guests.

Music lovers from all over sent their congratulations.

The night club at Juan-les-Pins, where Bechet blows his blues in the summer air, paid the pipers and bought the liquor for the reception.



Associated Press Wirephoto

SIDNEY BECHET AND BRIDE ELIZABETH ZIEGLER

ANOTHER ARTIST? Virginia of the famed Peters Sisters, recently married to a French musician is shown with the prized package presented her by the Stork in Paris last week and christened Pidier. Both mother and baby are doing fine, our photographer reports.

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With Philippine

Feels U. S. Bias—Mrs. Natalia A. Murray, Philippine-born wife of M/Sgt. Robert Murray, now on duty in Korea, but expected home in January, has felt the sting of race bias in the U. S. Pittsburgh (Pa.) Housing Authority officials are not able to find an apartment for her and her two children because she is married to a Negro. The three now live in one room in Pittsburgh.—Harris Photo.